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AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

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THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD ITS RATIFICATION.

From the N. Y. Times, Sept. 3d.

A TELEGRAM from Washington the other day stated that, so far as appears from the records in the State Department, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, nor by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," has been completely ratified by twelve States only, while two have imperfectly ratified it, and two have rejected it. The twelve States, whose ratification is thus declared complete, are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The two whose ratification is incomplete are Kansas and Missouri, and the two which have rejected it are Delaware and Kentucky.

But this list is very far from being complete, owing to the neglect of State officials to forward to the Department certificates of the action had upon the amendment by the several Legislatures. And as there has been so much dispute upon this point, and so many erroneous statements have been published respecting the legislative action thus far had in reference to the ratification of the amendment, we have prepared the following statement, showing by what States it has been ratified, by what States rejected, and in what States no action has yet been had upon it. The statement has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be correct.

Briefly, then, the action had upon the amendment is as follows, the dates denoting the time when each State's action was complete, through the concurrent vote of both Houses of its Legislature:

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869.
Georgia—Rejected March 17, 1869.
Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
Missouri—Ratified March 2, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
New Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869.
New Jersey—No action yet taken.
New York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate, April 30, 1869.
Oregon—No action yet taken.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, 1869.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27, 1869.
South Carolina—Ratified March 13, 1869.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869.
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

The Federal Constitution provides that any proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States (unless Congress shall provide that the ratification shall be done by conventions in the several States called for the purpose before it can become a part of the Constitution. In the above list there are thirty-seven States, and the ratification of twenty-eight is thus necessary to constitute the amendment a part of the Constitution. By the list it appears that nineteen States have already ratified it. Nine more are therefore necessary to render the ratification complete. By the requirements of Congress, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia must ratify the amendment before their reconstruction can be completed. These three States, added to the nineteen which have already ratified it, would make twenty-two States, leaving six yet required to render the action complete. And the States from which these six must be obtained are: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont.

It should be remarked, however, that objection has been made to the action of some of the legislatures. Kansas, Missouri and Nevada acted upon an imperfect telegraphic copy of the amendment, and adjourned before the official copy was received. It is contended, therefore, that their action was insufficient, and that their Legislatures must again vote in its favor to render the ratification legal and satisfactory. The Indiana Legislature ratified the amendment after nearly all the Democratic members had tendered their resignations and withdrawn from the two Houses in order to prevent its ratification. It is, therefore, contended by the opponents of the measure that no quorum was present in either House of the Legislature when the vote was taken, and that the ratification by Indiana is consequently without force and void. Friends of the measure, however, contend that these withdrawals did not leave either House without a quorum, as that depends upon the actual number of members at the time the action is taken, and not upon the number which would constitute a full representation of the State in both branches of the Legislature. Senator Morton is among those who strenuously maintain the validity of this ratification, contending that the principle was long since established by usage laws passed by the Legislature while in this condition having invariably been carried out as duly enacted, and two United States Senators having been chosen in disregard of this requirement.

Some of the papers have said that the amendment has been ratified by Alabama, Iowa and Minnesota; but this is a mistake. There has been no session of the Iowa Legislature since April, 1868, and it will not again assemble until 1870; nor has there been any session of the Alabama Legislature since the amendment was submitted by Congress. The Legislature of Minnesota was in session when the amendment was submitted, but declined to act on the telegraphic copy, and adjourned before the official copy was received from the State Department. The next session of the Legislature of that State will be held in 1870.

The Senate of Rhode Island ratified the amendment as stated above, in May, but the House postponed its consideration until the next session in November.

The States which have ratified the amendment, but have not yet officially notified the State Department at Washington, are: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire and New York. Georgia rejected it subsequent to the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature, but has not yet officially notified the State Department.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

THE PROTEST OF THE RADICALS AGAINST ITS LEGALITY AND VALIDITY.

THE protest against the legality and validity of the late election in Tennessee, adopted by the meeting of leading Stokes Radicals of the State, which was held in Nashville on the 26th ult., is as follows:

PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGALITY AND VALIDITY OF THE LATE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

By the operation of the rebellion, republican government was overthrown in Tennessee, both in fact and in contemplation of law. There was no civil government. Early in 1865, the Union people, with the sanction and under the direction of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, took steps to reorganize government, inviting every white man in the State to participate. Among other things, they provided that the Legislature first to assemble under the restored government should have power to regulate the elective franchise and to limit the qualification of voters. This was done so as to confer the right of suffrage upon every man who had participated in the restoration of the government, and upon all who were friendly to it. This restriction thus became a part of the organic law of the State and beyond legislative control. It is difficult to perceive upon what principle the suffrage could have been extended further.

To secure an honest expression of the elective will, a system of registration was adopted, by which Commissioners of Registration, to be appointed in the several counties by the Governor, were to enroll the voting population of their respective counties, and to give every legally registered voter a certificate of his registration, which should serve as a passport to the ballot-box. These officers were justly regarded as very important, were required to take and file with the Secretary of State a prescribed official oath, and to register only upon proof of qualification shown. In case of misconduct, the Commissioners were liable to be removed by the Governor, in addition to being punished judicially upon conviction.

These several laws had been declared constitutional and valid by our highest legal tribunal, in cases presenting the questions. They remain to this day upon the statute book unrepealed and in full force. The present Governor of the State, De Witt C. Senter, as a member of the State Senate, assisted actively and efficiently in their enactment and in various ways stood pledged to their support, besides his official oath, to support the Constitution, and to see that all laws are faithfully executed.

By the Constitution of the State, the biennial election for Governor and Members of the Legislature occurred on the first Thursday, the 5th day of August, the present year.

On the 20th of May previous, a Convention was called at the Capitol by the Executive Committee of the Republican party, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Gov. Senter and Hon. Wm. B. Stokes were rival aspirants for this nomination. It is asserted in behalf of the latter and not seriously denied by the former, that had the Convention organized and proceeded to act, their choice would have fallen upon Mr. Stokes. But by riotous and turbulent conduct, reflecting the highest discredit upon the parties responsible for it, the Convention was broken up and dispersed without making a nomination. It is not proposed to fix the responsibility for these scandalous proceedings, nor to decide which of the aspirants had the superior claims upon the support of the Republican party. Both had been greatly honored and trusted by their party, and both, self-impelled and stimulated by their respective adherents, became candidates without a nomination and appealed to the party for support. At this time there was apparently no issue between them except mere personal merits and fitness for the responsible office to which they aspired.

Early in the canvass Gov. Senter declared for universal suffrage, which meant, in this case, the admission of the rebel population to the ballot-box. This he had a perfect right to do, and no complaint is made. Upon this issue he was likely to receive the entire Democratic vote of the State and not a few Republicans; who thought the time had at length arrived when their personal safety no longer required the restrictions which a prudent regard to it alone had imposed. All this was legitimate and fair, and could he have been elected all would have acquiesced in the result, however unfortunate and much to be regretted they might have deemed it.

But as the canvass proceeded, it became evident that the popular decision would be adverse to Gov. Senter, unless some new element was introduced into the contest. And here and now began one of the grossest violations of law that ever was suffered by a free people reaching a degree of enormity that suggests the traitorous movements of 1861.

It has been shown that under the law the Governor has power, in cases of misconduct, to remove Commissioners of Registration, the officers enrolling the voters and certifying to their qualifications and appointed to hold elections. This power had been exercised, first and last, perhaps half a dozen times, and in each instance upon a case made out. Gov. Senter, in disregard of what he well knew was the true intent of the law, proceeded, without cause or pretext, to remove the whole body of Commissioners and to substitute others in their place. The officers so removed were mostly men of character and admitted qualification. If the object was to supply their places with others, who secretly instructed or otherwise, would disregard the law and set all its provisions at naught, the object was skillfully accomplished in the appointment of their successors. They issued certificates of registration to all who would apply or on whose behalf application was made, with no regard to age, residence or other qualifications, and when no application was made certificates were sent by them to persons notoriously not entitled under the law to receive them. Instances are not wanting in which their lawlessness was rebuked by men of self respect and regard for the law, returning their gratuitous missives and refusing to exercise a privilege to which they knew they were not legally entitled. Certificates, in blank, under the name of the Commissioners were issued without number, to be filled up and used by any one into whose hands they might chance to fall. In violation of law they delegated to others the functions appertaining by virtue of their office to themselves alone, and their subordinates were, if possible, more reckless than the principals. In nearly every instance the new appointees were Democrats, sometimes rebel conscript officers, and men whose names appear in the criminal practice of the Courts; not a few of them who never assumed the obligations of the official oath. In other cases no registration was made, and no record pretended to be kept of the persons to whom certificates of registration had been granted. In short, the Registration laws of the State, were openly, universally and ostentatiously set aside by the appointees of Gov. Senter, and under circumstances which compel the belief that it was done with his knowledge and connivance, probably in obedience to his express instructions. As these things went on and the canvass took shape, it became evident to the people that the Governor was in accord with the Democracy of the State—those who had involved it in the rebellion; and the consequence was that the Democrats rallied to a man in his support, having no candidate of their own, and the Republicans were almost as united in the support of his opponent.

The legislative canvass, however, took a different shape. A set of candidates, had taken the field as "Senter Republicans," "Conservative Republicans," "Suffrage Republicans," *quasi* qualified gentlemen, who naturally expected the same support as their leader—indeed, had a promise to that effect. But the Democrats, in every instance, it is believed, abandoned them for candidates distinctively their own. The Senter Republican candidates disappeared from the contest, carrying with them votes enough sometimes to defeat the real candidates of the party.

The election came on, held under direction of the same men who had superintended the registration and with even a more wanton disregard of the law. Their appointees and agents, the judges and clerks in charge of the ballot-boxes were in numberless instances persons conspicuously disqualified under the law, who could not and did not take the oath in such case prescribed. Men known as Democrats, especially disfranchised rebels, were allowed to vote without question or even the production of registration certificates. The known supporters of Mr. Stokes and other Republican candidates were not only required to produce certificates, but they were rigidly scrutinized for technical defects, even when the holder was confessedly a qualified voter. Democrats voted many times unquestioned; indeed, challenge was denied. This was done in some instances by the use of several certificates with different names, in others without even this disguise. Minors voted, non-residents voted, rebels—pardoned and unpardoned—voted, soldiers and civilians.

It is not known or believed that any one was denied whose ballot would swell the apparent vote for Gov. Senter. These were not exceptional cases confined to particular localities; they constituted the rule of the election and prevailed in all the divisions of the State. In short, the law was disregarded and its provisions openly violated, except as they might be used to exclude Republican votes. It was an election without law and in contravention of law.

That there were fraudulent votes in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and many of them, is not denied, but admitted by the Governor's partisans. Honest voters, especially the colored, were kept from the polls by intimidation, deception, breach of faith and otherwise, in great numbers. Votes were openly bought by bold, undisguised bribery. Not a few entitled, seeing the utterly fictitious character of the election, abstained from taking part in it. But these matters are not urged as vitiating the election. The polls might possibly be purged. It is the illegality of the whole affair that is urged upon the public attention—the violation not only of the statute law but of the Constitution itself.

The returns of the election, as made by the officials who held it, demonstrate its true character. For Governor the vote stands, for Senter, 119,635, and for Stokes, 55,196. The vote for Grant was 56,757, only 1,561 greater than the vote for Stokes. The vote for Seymour was 26,311, and for Etheridge the year previous only 22,548. The whole vote polled in the exciting contest of 1867 was 97,032, and in the Presidential election of 1868 it was 83,068. From this the number of legal voters in the State can readily be inferred. Whether the law restricting the suffrage of the State to this number was right or not, wise or unwise, is not to the purpose. It was the law as clearly as any law in the State and as obligatory. Least of all was the Governor of the State, who had himself assisted to enact the law and had assumed an oath to support and execute it, at liberty to trample it under foot and set it at defiance. And it is clearly demonstrable that of the full number of legal votes in the State, the number Mr. Stokes is admitted to have received constitutes a clear majority.

The same methods that it is claimed elected Governor Senter, in like manner elected the great majority of the Legislature—indeed, with few exceptions, the entire body. It has been asserted, both in the State and out of it, that the Legislature-elect, though not Republicans, are not Democrats. That is merely to palter with the sense of words. If deep, bitter and protracted hostility to the Republican party constitutes a Democrat, then are these men Democrats; if sympathy with and support of the Administration of President Johnson as against Congress constitutes a Democrat, and in this State at least it certainly does, then are they Democrats; if to have supported McClellan against Lincoln in 1864, and Seymour and Blair against Grant and Colfax in 1868, constitutes Democracy, then are they Democrats. If the avowals and claims of the Democratic Press throughout the State are to be taken as evidence there is no room for cavil, and they but stultify themselves who imagine or feign a political element in the State neither Republican nor Democratic.

The election, then, held without law—for it will be borne in mind that no attempt was made to observe the old law, in force prior to the rebellion—and held in open, undisguised violation of the law, is, in legal contemplation, simply null, invalid, obligatory upon nobody, giving legal authority to nobody. It would not have been more completely so had it been carried by admitting to the ballot-box the women and school children of the State, or the citizens of the neighboring States. It is a revolution under the form of a popular election. Like all political revolutions, its character in the future will depend upon its success. If successful it will indurate into the permanent Government, if not, it will dissolve and disappear as did its great prototype, the Southern Confederacy. Shall it succeed, is a question which addresses itself to the people of the State and to the Federal Government. If they acquiesce, their acquiescence established it, and clothes the unsurpation and revolution with the dignity of recognized authority. If they do not, then, like all previous attempts at subverting governments, it will fail and cover its authors with merited opprobrium and disaster.

To the people of the State and of the whole country we appeal, protesting earnestly against the perfidious overthrow of our State Government, which it has cost so much sacrifice of treasure and blood to build up, which is the only security to the weak, the friendless and the oppressed in the State, and which based upon the principle of the equality of all men before the law, has been gradually, but constantly, against all opposition, violence and obloquy, carrying out this benign principle to its legitimate and happy results. We protest in the name of the great body of the Union soldiers who saved the State by their valor, and not a few by their lives; we protest in the name of the men who have labored so long and done so much to reestablish civil law and peaceful authority overthrown and destroyed by rebellion and war; we protest in the name of more than 135,000 children in the free schools, not a few the orphans of the war, whose fathers fell on the one side or the other of the conflict; we protest in the name of the colored race, fully one-fourth of the entire population of the State, whose civil and political rights have all been secured to them by the Government sought to be subverted; we protest in the name of free government and popular liberty everywhere, protected only by law, honestly, impartially and faithfully administered until it is repealed by regular and legitimate authority; and finally, we protest in behalf of a pure and honest suffrage, believing that when the ballot-box ceases to express the will of those authorized by the law to use it, republican government is practically at an end.

HORACE MAYNARD, Second District.
NEWTON HACKER, First District.
R. S. KINDRICK, Third District.
N. A. PATTERSON, Fourth District.
JOHN TRIMBLE, Fifth District.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Sixth District.
J. C. REAVIS, Seventh District.
D. A. NUNN, Eight District.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28th, 1869.

TENNESSEE.

THE TROUBLE AT MACON, TENN.—NEGROES ABUSED AND OUTRAGED.

THE Memphis *Post* says:

"So far only the rebel side of the story of the trouble at Macon has been given. We have, however, at length, from colored citizens living in the vicinity, their version of the difficulty, which is undoubtedly much nearer the truth than anything we have had.

"It appears that Tom Tarpley, a colored boy, who has been sick with the chills and fever all summer, was sitting, on Saturday evening, in the door of Irving's grocery, at Macon, and being annoyed by several mischievous white lads, told them that if they did not let him alone he would slap some of them over. It is represented to us that he did not strike them, but the remark was taken as an insult to the whole white race, and on hearing of it two young bloods, named Boswell and Johnson, in a very high-toned and chivalrous manner jumped upon the weak and helpless black and beat him inhumanly. An old citizen, seeing the two brawny fellows beating one at their mercy on the ground, called upon the bystanders to put a stop to the outrage. The response was, 'Oh, he's only a nigger,' and the old citizen told them to 'beat away then.'

"Collins Tarpley, the brother of the colored man so cruelly beaten, was very naturally indignant, and probably used words which he should not have used. The white bloods of the town declared the language was insufferable, and could be atoned for but by the blood of one of the brothers. On the Sabbath afternoon following, these fellows, armed to the teeth, lay in wait for Collins Tarpley near the colored church in Macon. The blacks, seeing them, and instinctively suspecting their design, gathered about Collins to escort him from the house. An uncle of Collins timidly advised the latter to keep away from the crowd, and he left them to take his course by himself. As soon as he did so the ruffians gathered around him and demanded his pistol. As he was turning his head to draw it from the scabbard to hand to them, young Boswell, whose brother had beaten Tom Tarpley on the previous evening, deliberately shot him in the left side of the head, from behind. Collins Tarpley fell dead. The ruffians at once mounted the mules with which they had provided themselves, and rode out of town as rapidly as possible.

"The colored people were very much excited but like law-abiding citizens went to the officers of the law, Justice Neal and Deputy Sheriff Mathews, and demanded the arrest of the ruffians. A part staid to guard the body of the murdered man. The officers accompanied them to the homes of young Johnson and Boswell, but neither could be found. Threats of violence were undoubtedly made by some of the exasperated crowd. Some set fire to the gin of Mr. Johnson, but others of the crowd put the fire out. The orderly element prevented any serious injury being done. They then returned to town. No pickets were placed on the roads, as alleged. The dead body lay in one of the roads, and they would allow no teams to pass until the jury of inquest was held, as they could easily pass by other roads. The guards watched the body during Sunday night.

"On Monday morning an immense throng of blacks returned to the town. The body was taken into Mr. Owen's lot, and Deputy Sheriff Bell arrived from Somerville to hold an inquest. As the inquest was being held the blacks insisted upon being allowed to look on. They were ordered out, and some little ill-feeling was occasioned, when the Deputy Sheriff jumped upon a horse and rode out of town. It seems that the whites had at that time pickets on the different roads to prevent the blacks from going into town. It is supposed that the Sheriff gathered up some of these pickets. At any rate, he soon made his appearance at the head of a squad of seventeen or eighteen mounted men. They are represented as charging with drawn pistols upon the blacks, men, women and children, and when the colored people ran from them they cried 'Halt!' and commenced firing upon the crowd.

"The colored men then returned the fire. Four whites were wounded, and two or three blacks, but none on either side killed. The blacks as soon as they had discharged their pistols and shotguns, fled to the woods. The whites pursued, firing upon them. Some twenty-five colored men were taken and placed in the Somerville jail. On Tuesday some fifteen more were taken and placed in jail, and the Memphis police reached the scene. It is reported to us that the colored people found by them were from Mississippi, who had heard of the difficulty. The latter are said to have turned back without going further.

"The whites during all this time had pickets on the roads and bridges, and allowed nobody to pass except those with papers from the various commanding officers. On Thursday night they commenced robbing the colored people of the vicinity of all their arms, and we presume this outrage is still continued. Nothing has been heard of the Boswells or Johnson. The black people report that the threat that they will 'humble the blacks or kill them,' is a common expression among the rebels in the vicinity.

"The colored people inform us that a thorough investigation of the matter will show that whatever wrong was perpetrated in the affair by any of their race, was done under the exasperation of the most wanton and fiendish outrages upon them."

THE KU-KLUX EXCITEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

MEETING OF FUGITIVES IN NASHVILLE—OFFICIAL CALL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A MEETING of the negro fugitives from Rutherford County, Tennessee, and of those sympathizing with them, was held in Nashville on Tuesday. A committee was appointed to take sworn testimony from those who had received injuries or been threatened. There was some trouble about this on account of the fear among the negroes that if their names were published they would be lynched immediately on their return home. It was arranged that their testimony should be taken as quietly as possible. The committee was to report at another meeting the next day. Ex-Gov. Foote, who was among the speakers, said that if it were necessary a body of 500 men ought to be sent to escort the negroes to their homes, and protect them there. He also offered his services as a lawyer, to prosecute those who had committed the outrages. He remarked that the whole people should unite in their demand upon the Governor that a military force be sent to protect them, and said it would not cost the colored men one cent if the guilty parties were arrested and prosecuted. George Carter, a colored man, said that the Governor's proclamation, published in the papers and issued a few days ago, amounted to no more than if he had not issued it. There have been outrages committed nearly every day, and yet none of the scoundrels have been arrested and punished. The following letter, calling for United States troops, was sent by the Tennessee Adjutant-General, Private Secretary of Gov. Senter, to Brig.-Gen. Lovell, on Tuesday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Aug. 31, 1869.

Brig.-Gen. Lovell, Commanding United States forces Nashville, Tenn.

GENERAL: An unfortunate condition of affairs has existed in Rutherford County for several days past. The Executive of the State has no organized force at his command to suppress the riotous proceedings of the lawless bands which have been engaged in predations night excursions, in the vicinity of Murfreesboro and Smyrna, on various occasions of late. Knowing of no means whereby to restore order and preserve the peace except by an appeal to national authority for at least temporary assistance, I therefore respectfully request that you send a detachment of United States soldiers to Murfreesboro and Smyrna, say 50 to the former and 25 to the latter point, with instructions to assist and aid in maintaining the peace. I would not make this request, but the insurrectionary conduct of the parties engaged has become so formidable that it cannot be overcome by the civil authority of the State. The Sheriff of said county has notified this Department that he cannot command a sufficient force to disperse, or arrest, or bring the parties engaged to justice. Very respectfully,

FRANK HYBERGER,
Adjutant-General and Private Secretary.

Gen. Lovell, on receipt of the above letter, ordered a detachment of troops to proceed at once to Rutherford County, part to be posted at Murfreesboro, and part at Smyrna. The troops left yesterday afternoon for the scene of the troubles.

FROM TEXAS.

THE INDIANS COMING IN CRYING FOR PEACE—SOME PLAIN TALK ON THE QUAKER POLICY AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

MONTAGUE, Texas, August 10th, 1869.

Correspondence Missouri Democrat:

A SCOUT is just in from "Medicine Bluffs." He reports that the Indians are coming into the reservations. Tribes which had never appeared before are now coming in exclaiming "let us have peace." It is to be hoped that the raids into Kansas and Texas will soon cease. With the "Quaker policy" I had expected that the Indians would require some wholesome discipline, but I am not sure but the "Quaker policy" will triumph after all. I have much faith in the Quakers if they can only control the matter.

The trouble out here is that the Indians have been swindled so often, and so persistently, that they have lost faith in everybody. Stealing from Indians or swindling them, has been regarded as an honest employment. It has not been a question whether the Indians should be swindled or not; all are agreed as to that; but, who should have the spoils! Millions have been appropriated to feed, clothe, and secure peace. It is a fair estimate that three-fourths of all this money has gone into the hands of swindling officers and contractors. The result is a breach of faith with the Indians. They did not, and could not be made to understand why every promise made them was not redeemed. With large perceptive organs, small reasoning and intellectual, they saw at once they were swindled, without being able to comprehend the reason why?

The treaty, for instance, with the Cheyennes, called for a certain amount of flour; the contractor undertook to substitute musty meal. The Indians were outraged, and the whole tribe took the war path. The cries of women and children in Kansas and Texas, and the loss of many lives has been the result. God grant that the Quakers may be able to get the confidence of the Indians, and if they make no promises but what they can fulfill, I am sure they will succeed.

I know some of the Quaker agents. I lived beside Reuben L. Roberts, one of them, in Ohio, for years. He is incapable of a dishonest act, and just the man to restore confidence among the Indians. The two Stanleys, of Kansas, are also honest men, and, if supported as they should be, will in time, I hope, convince the "red man" that honor has not become extinct in the white race.

Whether the Quakers succeed or not, the army here is a nuisance. The Indians seem to delight in playing around it. The army is impotent, as far as protection to the frontier is concerned. The killing and scalping of a white man, or the capture of a family of women and children, does not cause a ripple on the surface here. It is a common occurrence.

A friend of mine the other day perpetrated a practical joke on the "powers that be." They have a law here that no one shall move stock out of the State without having their marks and brands registered. A chief justice, with "California Jack," at the head of a squad of soldiers, were very zealous in prosecuting the law, when application was made to have "Satauta," a Cheyenne Chief, and his men arrested for violating the law. The question was this: Can Indians come to Texas and do with impunity what white men are punished for doing?

The army will never settle this Indian question, and the sooner our frontier men get rid of this fallacy, and learn to protect themselves, the better. If one-half the money now spent keeping an army out here, were spent in building railroads and opening up the country to settlement, and the pioneers allowed to protect themselves, it would soon settle the Indian question. Yours,

L. N. W.

THE FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN the churchyard at Concord, New Hampshire, the following epitaph appears over the remains of a slave. The man who conceived this epitaph lived in advance of his time. Who knows but the unknown composer of this epitaph had a hand in framing *the* Declaration of Independence in three years after? Or was it the spirit of the revolution?

"God wills us free; man wills us slaves. I will as God wills; God's will be done."

Here lies the body of
JOHN JACK,
A native of Africa, who died
March, 1773, aged about 60 years.
Though born in a land of slavery,
He was born free;
Though he lived in a land of liberty,
He lived a slave
Till, by his honest, though stolen labor,
He acquired the source of slavery,
Which gave him his freedom,
Though not long before
Death, the grand tyrant,
Gave him his final emancipation,
And put him on a footing with kings.
Though a slave to vice,
He practiced those virtues
Without which kings are but slaves.

This has been called the first and original Declaration of Independence.—*Irish Republic.*

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

A COLONY of some 400 negroes, in Maury County, Tenn., has been forming an organization to emigrate. The similar movement set on foot at Macon, Ga., would indicate that the subject of emigration from their old homes in the South is growing popular with the negroes, who are growing weary of the interminable agitation of their rights in the South. A large number of them apprehend that they will be disfranchised in a short time, and their fears are increased by the tone of several of the Memphis papers and some of the country press. If the exodus once gains headway no human persuasion can stop it. The last negro will leave the South. Whether Tennessee can afford to lose the bone and muscle of nearly 300,000 laborers, is a very serious question.—*Nashville Press.*

DESPERATE FIGHT IN TEXAS.

CONTEST BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND A BAND OF DESPERADOES—FOUR OF THE LATTER AND ONE SOLDIER KILLED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 1st.—Intelligence has just been received here of a desperate fight near San Patricio, Texas, between a small squad of United States troops and a band of the reckless outlaws who roam at pleasure over Texas, and commit murders and outrages almost daily. On this occasion the troops were out to arrest some of the outlaws. They made a determined resistance, and a lively fight ensued. The troops finally got the best of the villains, but only after killing four of them and wounding several others. One soldier was killed and a number wounded. The condition of affairs in the thinly-settled portions of Texas is very bad, and not a day passes without some outrage from these gangs of banditti.

THE MASKED REBELS IN TENNESSEE.

NEGROES FLYING TO NASHVILLE—LOSSES IN THE COTTON CROP—COLORED MEN MURDERED AND WHIPPED.

RECENT Ku-Klux outrages in Rutherford County, Tenn., have so terrified the negro population that they have flocked to Nashville by the hundred, leaving the farms which they have been working on share destitute of laborers at a very critical time. The planters themselves are much troubled, and feel the necessity of putting an end to the violence and the fright. Three negroes at least have been murdered, and several others whipped by men in disguise. A school-house has also been burned. *The Nashville Press* of Monday has the following:

For the past ten days mounted men in disguise have been riding through the country, taking negroes out of their beds and whipping them most cruelly. They have also been taking away their guns and pistols; and, in several instances, have warned negroes to leave the country. The alleged provocation for this conduct is that some negroes carried guns and pistols to the polls at the recent election, and behaved in a disorderly manner. The negroes allege, on the other hand, that they carried arms in self-defense. The following is a copy of a notice which was thrust under the cabin door of one of the negroes. The note is in neat and undisguised handwriting:

In the wild woods we love to roam.

SIMON HAINES: As we love peace and harmony, we advise you to leave these parts as soon as possible. We give you ample time to settle up your business. (Our time is six days).

LOVERS OF PEACE AND HARMONY, 1,000 STRONG.

S. T. OR P. K. K. K.

Similiar warnings have been left at the doors of several others. Other negroes who have been hiding in the woods have been warned to return to their work immediately. There are now in Nashville between 75 and 100 negro men, who have, as they assert, fled for their lives, leaving their families behind them. The fugitives were coming in squads on foot at intervals during Sunday. If this exodus continues, the effect upon the cotton crop will be most disastrous to the planters, who will be utterly unable to gather one-tenth of their cotton, while the negro laborers will be deprived of the fruits of six months' hard work. All the fugitives, nearly, report that they are raising cotton on shares. The following statement will give an idea of the estimated quantity of cotton now growing and owned by the negroes in one neighborhood: No 1 estimates his crop of cotton at 12 bales; No 2 has

10 bales; a squad of three have growing twenty-one bales, to be divided between them; three others have ten bales between them; another has three bales of cotton; a squad of three have nineteen bales between them; another one has five bales; a squad of five have thirty-two bales between them; a squad of seven estimate their share at over ten bales each. Here is an aggregate of nearly 190 bales of seed cotton, owned by some twenty-five laborers, which is in a fine way to be utterly lost. If we add to this the planters' share of the crop, we have a total of 380 bales in a single neighborhood which will perish for want of pickers. This would involve not only a serious loss to our markets, but a most injurious and dishonorable robbing of laboring men who have nothing else in the world to depend on for their support. They have worked hard for it, and surely the laborer is worthy of his hire. The cotton crop is not the only one raised by these laborers; nearly all of them have been cultivating more or less corn. The men who have raised it are fugitives from home, and whose hands shall it fall into? One large land-owner in Rutherford, who has some half a dozen fine farms, and has a large number of negroes in his employ, seems to have incurred the bitter enmity of the Ku-Klux on account of the kind treatment he gives to his tenants. One of the Ku-Klux remarked to one of his laborers whom they were whipping, that they "intended to put a stop to Henderson's big farming." The negroes give him a good name, and say that he has always given them a good chance to make money. Another planter, whose house was approached by a company of Ku-Klux, took down his shot-gun, and put them to flight by a volley. The ruffians fled precipitately, and have not ventured near him since. Another gentleman of intelligence says that if the Ku-Klux operations are not quickly stopped, Rutherford County will lose at least $500,000 worth of cotton and other crops. The fugitives say that the planters allege that outrages are committed by irresponsible and reckless persons, over whom they have no control, and that they are powerless to prevent this violence. Such inhumanity would befit a troop of Mexican banditti rather than a community of Americans.

Gov. Senter has issued a proclamation, threatening to call out the military power of the State unless the disorders cease immediately.

NEW ORLEANS YEARNING FOR BUTLER.

"Russell" writes to the Boston *Traveller* that when in New Orleans recently he went to see the canals and drains which Gen. Butler ordered dug when he kept the pestilential yellow fever out of the city. He says:

"We found them partially filled with filthy mud, while the top of the black water was covered with a black scum of yellow-blue color. The stench from them was nearly suffocating, and we made haste to get on the windward side, to avoid a retreat to the city. The city is on a marsh that is lower than the river, and stagnant water would stand here at any time in the year, making it sickly if there were no other aggravating causes. But when the offal and filth of the city are carelessly thrown into these fever breeding sloughs and left to decompose, the effect is terrible. One of the most rabid rebels we have met in the South went with us to visit the suburbs, and although he said all the bad things and told all the lies he could get into the hour we were with him, about Gen. Butler, yet, when we asked why the city was not kept as neat and those drains as clean as they were during the military rule of Gen. Butler, he expressed his idea of the incompetency of the city government in very strong terms.

"'I heartily wish he was back here,' said he, 'to pull these city officials over the coals. Why, the only healthy year this city ever saw was when he was here to make these lazy folks toe the mark. As much as I hate him I wish he was back, and would vote for him in a minute;'

"'I hardly think he would run well for Mayor,' said we jokingly.

"'Yes he would, though,' said he. 'The people would all vote for him just to spite the present incompetents.'

"Later in the day after we had returned to the St. Charles Hotel, we had some conversation with another hater of Butler, and when we referred to the recent action of the Legislature in licensing gambling-houses, lottery schemes, and such places, he exclaimed:

"'Well, after all is said, Butler did one good thing for the city in suppressing crime. You may not believe it sir, but he renovated the city, and a rowdy dared not stay here. Really, I wish he could be in command here long enough to clean out these gambling dens.'

"So it was everywhere we went. Men cursed Butler; wished him all manner of evil, wanted to fight us for refusing to see it in that light; yet each admitted that he wished the General was back to summarily cure some evil they hated. But no two agreed on the same thing."

KU-KLUX VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner (Democratic) referring to the recent Ku-Klux outrages in Rutherford County, Tenn., speaks as follows: "It is not necessary to inquire who gave the first provocation. It is enough to know that certain parties have taken the law into their own hands, that they have killed one negro, whipped or otherwise maltreated several others, and frightened many from their homes—and all this without the sanction of the courts. Worse than all, these acts have been committed not in open daylight, but under cover of masks, disguises, and the darkness of night. We had hoped that the recent popular triumph at the polls would at least have brought us permanent peace. Is that hope to be blasted by the lawlessness of rash, inconsiderate men? Are the liberties just regained to be imperilled by such inexcusable outrages? God forbid! We entreat the law-abiding citizens of Rutherford, who are intelligent enough to understand how critical is the condition in which our affairs still remain, to at once put down by force of irresistible public opinion these enemies of law and order. Remember that our very political existence yet hangs trembling in the balance—that it may need only such hostile influences to turn the scale against us. Gov. Senter issued a proclamation, on Saturday, warning all persons in Rutherford County and other localities, who have been engaged in these unlawful acts of violence, to desist at once, or he will call out the military force of the State to preserve order."

SPECIAL PREMIUM.—PHOTOGRAPH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We have arranged to offer as a premium for subscribers for The Standard a life-like, beautifully finished, medium-sized photograph of Wendell Phillips, made for us by a distinguished Boston artist. We have had many calls for photographs of Mr. Phillips, suitable for framing, which we have hitherto been unable to supply. We have at last a likeness of him which we pronounce eminently satisfactory, and which we think will prove to be so to his many friends by whom it will be desired. Each photograph will have also Mr. Phillips' autograph. To all our subscribers who renew their own subscriptions and remit for one new subscriber ($6); or to any one who sends us the names of two new subscribers for one year ($6), we will forward, post paid, a copy of Mr. Phillips' photograph, the retail price of which is $2.50.

PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We have completed arrangements which enable us to offer, as an additional premium for new subscribers, a life-like, handsomely finished, medium sized photograph of John G. Whittier. It is of the same size, and in the same finished style, as that of Mr. Phillips, and by the same artist, Mr. Augustus Marshall, 145 Tremont street, Boston. As a photographer, Mr. Marshall is equalled by few, and surpassed by none in Boston, or elsewhere. Each photograph will be accompanied by Mr. Whittier's autograph. We doubt not that many of our readers, by whom everything from Mr. Whittier's pen is fondly treasured, will be glad to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to obtain a recent and truthful likeness of him. It is the best we have ever seen of him, and will, we have no doubt, give excellent satisfaction to his numerous friends.

To any one who will remit to us for two new subscribers, one year, ($6), or to any old subscriber, remitting also for one new subscriber ($6), we will send post paid a copy of the excellent photograph of Mr. Whittier.

To any one remitting for three new subscribers, ($9), or renewing, and remitting for two new subscribers ($9), we will send one copy of the photograph of John G. Whittier, and one of Wendell Phillips.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

RESULTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

From the beginning we have been critical as to the terms of Reconstruction, because not only of the importance of its immediate, but also its remote results. We distrusted the first attempts, made by Mr. Lincoln in Louisiana, not less than those which followed by Andrew Johnson in North Carolina. They were essentially alike, and both were utterly devoid of statesmenlike comprehension of the situation. Both would have founded new State governments upon the partial and exclusive basis of white men. Nor were the earliest blundering efforts of Congress much better. The whole business of Reconstruction, from the beginning, down to the recent practical nullification of the Test Oath by Attorney General Hoar, has been largely conducted on the circumlocutory plan of "how not to do it." Simple common sense has to a great extent been dispensed with. As during the progress of the war, while the emancipation policy was dictated very plainly both as a duty and as a military expedient, it was year after resisted by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, until, without absolute failure and surrender, it could be resisted no longer, so in Reconstruction the simple, effective measures have been studiously avoided, and compromising makeshifts have been employed instead. Our enemies should have been curbed by confiscation; our friends strengthened. The result now is that the Race Question, out of which the war grew, and about which the controversy continues, is still, well nigh ten years from the first gun at Sumter, an open, angry, unsettled question.

Tennessee, with Louisiana, began early the work of Reconstruction, and began by ignoring the political rights of the blacks. After many changes, and, as it had been supposed, something like a stable government had been attained, it turns out that to-day Tennessee leads the way in what, there is too much reason to believe, will ultimately prove a new campaign of revolution throughout the South. By confession of the acting State authorities a guerrilla warfare prevails in some portions of the State, so formidable in its proportions that nothing short of Federal interposition can avail to prevent its becoming general. Federal troops have been called for and have been assigned to duty in the State. The trouble which gives rise to this call on the national government for aid has, it is officially said, "become so formidable that it cannot be overcome by the civil authority of the State." As from the beginning of the war the colored people are the bone of contention; and they and their few white friends are the greatest sufferers. From the vicinity of Murfreesboro and Smyrna many colored people have been obliged to leave their homes and flee for safety to Nashville. The most wanton outrages and murders are of frequent occurrence.

In South Carolina the aid of United States troops is invoked as the only way to collect the internal revenue; in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas the same spirit of violence and murder is rampant against both the colored and white loyalists.

In Tennessee the farce of an election has recently been gone through with. It was so manifestly a farce, and so plainly revolutionary, as to have called forth from the Hon. Horace Maynard and other well-known, responsible loyal citizens of Tennessee, by no means extreme Radicals, an earnest, admonitory protest against the wholesale fraud and illegality. They affirm that "it was an election without law and in contravention of law;" and that "honest voters, especially the colored, were kept from the polls by intimidation, deception, breach of faith, and otherwise, in large numbers." A rebel mob, bitter in enmity towards the United States Government, practically has taken control of the State. All hope of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the newly chosen Legislature is abandoned. Andrew Johnson is undoubtedly to be sent to the United States Senate, and the public school system which had been partially established it is announced will be discontinued.

These are some of the results, attended with most shocking crimes, of a Reconstruction, begun falsely, and apologetically and timidly prosecuted. They are the unhappy results which it required no prophet to foretell, and which we have time and again warned our readers would inevitably follow the Congressional makeshifts, and imbecility in a half-hearted, inefficient administration. What "Universal Amnesty," under the leadership of Gov. Senter, Andrew Johnson and the *New York Tribune*, has developed in the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, it may be expected logically to produce in every Southern State. It requires only what the *Tribune*, *World* and *Express* are now seeking in common, the full restoration of the rebels to political power, with two or three years of good crops in the interim till the next general election in 1872, for the Rebel party, South and North united, to gain through the ballot-box the victory they tried in vain to win on the battle-field. With a stupidity surpassing even that of the old Whig party, Mr. Greeley and other Republican leaders vie with the Sham-Democrats and red-handed Rebels of the South, in proclaiming the suicidal Amnesty doctrine, and nearly all the Republican journals of the country, including even the *New York Independent*, listlessly float down stream with the Amnesty current, making little or no protest.

The Fifteenth Amendment, which should have been the chief corner stone in the foundation of Reconstruction and securely laid at the outset, is still pending, and its ratification much more a question of doubt than it was six months ago. Then Tennessee and California were both counted upon with some degree of certainty to aid by the votes of their Legislatures the ratification. Both have lately chosen Legislatures adverse to this important fundamental measure. If Ohio, with other Northern States, does not at the approaching autumn election likewise go for the Sham-Democracy we shall be pleasantly disappointed. As the nation "sows, so shall it reap." To give back again to unrepentant rebels full possession of their forfeited lands and other property, and then, with indecent haste, to reinvest them with political power, leaving the loyal whites and blacks of the South to be victims of their vengeance, and the colored people of the country at large still disfranchised solely because of their color, after accepting and acknowledging their invaluable military services, is to prepare the conditions of an additional harvest of blood-shed and sorrow which will not be slow in maturing. While Grant recreates, and Republican editors speculate about tariffs, amnesty, and boat-racing, and the religious press, like pew and pulpit occupants, forgets the dangers and duties of the present in dreaming of the old-time sins of the Jews, and loyal Southern whites and blacks prepare to emigrate, or to suffer and die the unprotected victims of rebel malice,—this sorrowful harvest ripens. It may yet be averted by rebuilding aright, choosing righteousness for a corner stone, and doing the needful work promptly and vigilantly. Only thus. Let there be vigor of administration at Washington, vigilance on the part of the press, pulpit, and the people. Lost opportunities may yet be in part regained, and the otherwise inevitable dangers of the future averted. The ballot guaranteed the negro in the Federal Constitution, a public school system which no single State, like Tennessee, can set aside, increased homestead facilities, and a wholesome restraint upon unrepentant rebels are indispensible prerequisites of permanent peace.

The rebel journals of Virginia are particularly well pleased with the prospect of being able to evade the Test Oath. *The Lynchburg Virginian*, (Rebel), referring to Attorney General Hoar's opinion, by which Gen. Canby is to be governed, says:

"This will be a dreadful blow to the Radical party in Virginia, and their disappointment and chagrin will be quite as great as that they experienced on the morning of the 7th of July."

The Petersburg Index (rebel) observes:

"We trust that an era of good feeling and prosperity is thus inaugurated, in which all our people may take part—that the bitterness of past contest may die away, the recollection of settled differences be blotted out—and that dating her forward march from the reinauguration of her civil government Virginia may know a future in which all who owe her parentage or protection may rejoice."

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner (Walker Democrat) is also well pleased, and says:

"*We thank Gen. Grant that he has stood by us, and protected us against what would have been one of the most infamous outrages ever practiced on a helpless people. And, secondly, we thank* Horace Greeley. He has stretched forth his powerful arm to arrest this attempted perfidy. We thank him in the name of the people of Virginia."

What this "new era of good feeling" among the Virginia Rebels, who return deserved thanks to Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley, means, may readily be inferred from the following illustration which we clip from *The Tribune* of Wednesday morning:

RIOT BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITE MEN IN VIRGINIA.

A serious riot between whites and negroes occurred in Drummondstown, Va., last Friday. Firearms were brought into use. Two persons were killed, one white and one negro, and three wounded. It being court day there was a large assemblage, when there arose a dispute between the whites and blacks. Pistols were drawn and used. During the melee the Lileston Hotel was fired, and the adjoining property, a dwelling and store, consumed. Another house was fired, but was put out before it communicated to the buildings in the row, thus preventing the destruction of half the town.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The Tribune is doing what it can to bolster up Gen. A. J. Hamilton in his base attempt to betray and defeat the Texas Radicals. What it helped to accomplish in Virginia and Tennessee, it is now repeating for Texas, viz: to put the colored and white loyalists, politically, under the control of the disloyal citizens. Mr. Greeley is either demented, or worse. Serious as have been in their results some of his political crotchets hitherto, none have been as mischievous as his last—"Universal Amnesty"—is likely to prove to the loyal people of the South. *The Herald* speaks of him, how truthfully we do not know, as having gone into the "Southern land and railroad, and Southern immigration business." It says, referring to the Chinese mission in connection with which Mr. Greeley's name has been mentioned:

"Greeley positively declines the Chinese mission; nay, he rejects it indignantly in advance. He don't want it and wouldn't have it on any terms. He has gone into the Southern land and railroad and Southern immigration business, and in view of the money that is in this adventure he would doubtless refuse, even now, the mission to England."

If Mr. Greeley imagines that such an "era of good feeling" as the restoration of unrepentant rebels to political power produces in the South, will promote Southern emigration, land speculation, and railroad interests, he will be even more disappointed than that his victorious "Amnesty" party in Tennessee will not now ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

For all practical purposes of protection for the colored and white loyalists of Virginia the Test Oath has been nullified by Attorney General Hoar. The Walker Rebel-Democratic Legislature may assemble to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, without comforming to the law requiring the Test Oath. After that Congress is to be the judge of the situation. Possibly after the Amendment shall have been ratified Congress may still hold the State as inadequately reconstructed, and unfit for admission. If so, the ratification, by an incompetant and disqualified Legislature, would fall to the ground. But such a decision on the part of Congress, following that of the Attorney General, is not now probable. The Rebels have substantially regained political control of Virginia and will probably send two Senators to the United States Senate to represent their interests. The Fifteenth Amendment will probably be promptly ratified as soon as the opportunity is afforded by Gen. Canby, with full confidence in their own ingenuity and ability to make it practically avail little for the colored people whom they again hold in the grip of their political power. They are profuse in acknowledgment of their gratitude to Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* for efficient help in regaining political advantages which the war had lost to them.

The N. Y. *Times*, on the 3d inst., published an article on the "Fifteenth Amendment, and what has been done towards its ratification," which is claimed to be correct, and which we reprint in another column. According to the *Time's* statement it will be seen that the affirmative votes of six additional States, exclusive of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will be required to complete the ratification; and that they must come from the following: "Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont." That Iowa, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Vermont will vote to ratify we presume there is little doubt. Delaware and Georgia have already voted No. The vote of Georgia, under Congressional pressure, may however be reversed. The prospect is less favorable in the remaining States than we could wish. The final verdict is likely to rest with one or two States, and upon none more heavily than Ohio.

Gen. Rawlins, Secretary of War, and the intimate friend and coadjutor of President Grant, died in Washington on Monday last. He was an efficient soldier, and to his foresight and executive ability it is acknowledged that much of Grant's success during the war is due. Originally a Democrat in politics, he does not appear, as a member of the Cabinet, to have added anything to the strength of Boutwell and Cresswell and the Radical principles of which they are the best Cabinet representatives.

The California election, held last week, resulted in the choice of a Sham-Democratic Legislature. It precludes the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by California, and will perpetuate the odious and oppressive laws hitherto enacted against the Chinese. These laws, exacting a special tax of the Chinese, and depriving them of the right to testify in the courts, are a clear infraction of the laws of Congress. They will doubtless receive attention at Washington next winter.

We understand the Radical Club which has held its meetings for two years past in Boston at the residence of Rev. J. T. Sargent, will resume its sessions next month.—We consider it a valuable instrumentality for the promotion of all the great questions of social reform and are glad to learn the meetings promise more than the usual interest.

The Vermont election on Tuesday last resulted, as usual, in a Republican victory, but on a greatly reduced popular vote.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN RADICAL REPUBLICAN.

Austin, Texas, August 24th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The few loyal men of the white race in the remaining unreconstructed States who have survived the blandishments of rebel intrigue on the one hand, and the Revolver and the Rope of rebel malice on the other, are at length nearly worn out with the long and unequal struggle against such odds,—unaided as they have been by the Executive or Judicial branches of the government,—not only unaided, but the constant and helpless victim of both. In this crisis of their fate, they stand paralyzed; not at the audacity of the old leaders of the rebellion, for they are used to that; nor so much at the consideration which the President has manifested for these leaders of Southern opinion and their schemes to overthrow the Republican party; nor yet at the assurances of aid and comfort which the Hon. Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court finds it convenient from time to time in emergencies to communicate to his rebel admirers. But at the imbecility, stupidity or treachery of a respectable portion of the Republican party, in the face of this second attempt to betray it through its chosen leader. It is precisely the same scheme which was attempted in 1866 through the then President of the United States, and which had so nearly carried by the efforts and influence of such Republicans as Seward, Raymond, Doolittle, Cowan and others. It has not even the merit of originality. Then there were no reconstruction laws to impede or embarrass the movements of the enemy, and he marched directly upon his object; now it is necessary to execute a flank movement to reach the point aimed at. But the commanders are equal to the emergency, and either feel such a degree of confidence in the sympathy of the authorities or such contempt for their want of sagacity and fidelity that it has not been considered scarcely necessary to cover their approaches by any disguise. But few Republican journals or statesmen seem to appreciate the importance of the movements in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. Some of the most prominent hail the overthrow of their party in these States as a *triumph of Gen. Grant's policy.* It may be so, but it surely is a Republican defeat nevertheless.

The *New York Tribune* leads in this suicidal attempt upon the life of the Republican party. Under the conduct of its venerable editor in chief, the *Tribune* has done valiant service in the cause of human rights for a period stretching backward more than a generation; at the same time it has been the vehicle of many sad blunders and discovered weaknesses, which had the nation adopted and embodied into law would have neutralized or overthrown many of its own most cherished schemes. One of these is just now in danger from its too successful advocacy of "universal amnesty with impartial suffrage" as applied to the Rebel States; which it urges as the all sufficient remedy for the evils which the collapse of the rebellion and the abolition of slavery left as the heritage of the nation. It is, in the opinion of Mr. Greeley, the only practicable mode of at once disarming the hostility of the rebels and shielding from their merciless persecutions and assaults, the negro race, and those who sympathize with him and with the government. At least this was Mr. Greeley's original argument; and it is rather taking with a certain class of men, *especially such as have been beyond the reach of rebel vengeance.* It looks well on paper; and when addressed to people who are accustomed to subordinate their passions to law and reason, it is plausible, even convincing. But very trying to the patience of those who have been the objects of these persecutions and assaults; the more so when the victims have been the careful readers of the *Tribune*; finding, as any one may do, so many evidences in its pages, showing how fully the character of the people whose enfranchisement is insisted upon is appreciated. To reconcile this knowledge with the course recommended by the *Tribune* was for a while a difficult problem for those who cherished at once admiration for the honesty and ability of its conductors. There is no longer any difficulty on this account. The reasons originally urged have been recently supplemented by arguments far more convincing if less respectable. We are plainly told that the Republican party can no longer carry the dead weight of its few adherents in the Southern States.

In a recent number of the *Tribune* it is said that "The Unionists of the South look to the Federal government to keep them evermore in power, and their persecutors under foot. Our Southern Republicans are quite firm in telling us what they must have, and how impossible it is that they should live under rebel rule. We tell them in turn that it is impossible that *we* should perpetuate a rule over the South, in which the people of the South, or any considerable portion of them, are denied a voice." These are the arguments of Toombs, Hampton and Davis; who according to the *Tribune* were right in resisting the national will in 1861, because if it is wrong now or impossible to govern these men, after their arms have been wrested from them, it was wrong, at least bad policy to subdue them. The rebel assumption that the wealth and intelligence of "the South" cannot and ought not to be controlled by the National government, has taken full possession of the senior editor of the *Tribune*. It is not the first time this venerable man has given way to the iron will of the Southern Planter.

It is high time, the *Tribune* thinks, that the Southern Republicans should desist from hanging around the neck of the North and begin to take care of themselves. "We shall aid them" says the *Tribune* "to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, whereby full political rights are guaranteed to every native or naturalized citizen, regardless of race or color. We shall take care that this amendment be obeyed in spirit and letter." If this had appeared in any paper of less serious character than the *Tribune* we should have charged it with poking fun at us. The Fifteenth Amendment will not be worth a rush after it is adopted, any more than the Civil Rights' act or the Fourteenth Amendment. Does not the *Tribune* know that if the government of the United States recedes now from the position which it assumed in the passage of the reconstruction laws, that everybody will understand why it has done so? And that the politicians of the South know as well if not better than any men living how to take advantage of any such weakness? The *Tribune* effects to be hopeful of the future of the Republican party in the South. We tell the *Tribune* that the Republican party of the South, upon the basis it recommends, will have no future. The adoption of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage will seal its fate. No such party will ever after be heard of in the Cotton States, any more than it was in 1860. The white Unionists will leave the country, such of them as can get away, and the remainder will succumb as they did in 1861, while the negro will go into slavery again. It will be worse than idle to rely upon the United States Courts. They are no better in any sense than the rebel courts—made up of the same character of men. The material for Juries the same, and pervaded and surrounded by their influences and sympathies. It may be that the government will at some period in the distant future establish courts which will expound the law and enforce their decrees, but it has had no such tribunals hitherto in Texas. If Mr. Greeley is skeptical in regard to these matters let him establish a branch office in Texas, and publish a paper advocating the rights of colored men under the law, and the rigid enforcement thereof against offenders. When he shall have done this with effect and without molestation we shall begin to have some faith in his philosophy.

"We can make," says the *Tribune*, "Every allowance for those Texas Republicans who insist on a sweeping measure of rebel disfranchisement. Their experiences of violence, oppression and butchery from an early period in 1861 down to the news of Grant's election in 1868 were fearful." The Unionists of the South feel obliged to Mr. Greeley for his faithful statement of their case in the past, and are likely to have an opportunity to realize the measure of his sympathies in the future. Their experiences of persecution, violence and butchery are sure to be quite as sad in the future as they have been in the past. The assumption that upon the announcement of Grant's election, murders and outrages upon Unionists ceased in Texas is an unwarranted assumption. It don't make any difference who informed Mr. Greeley. This sort of talk had its origin with *office seekers, pardon and disability brokers, rebels and flunkies*, who expected by this kind of flattery to win their way to the favor of the incoming President. Well informed men ought to know better. *They do know better.* There is in fact no change whatever in the feelings and purposes of the Southern people. Their leaders have been trying to prevail upon them to forego the luxury of killing negroes and carpet-baggers until after we shall have crept into the Union through the back door. It is at the same time clearly intimated that their malice can then have full scope without the fear of courts or military commissions. This is the naked truth, and he who makes a contrary statement does so in some other interest than that of truth. The apparent abatement of murders during the past six months arises from the fact that papers in the interest of the rebels and the coalition will not publish them when committed right under their eye. It is known to have a bad effect abroad, and might retard reconstruction.

The close of the rebellion found a few thousand whites and a large number of freedmen in each of the rebel States, completely at the mercy of those who were alike their enemies and the enemies of the government. After much delay in experimenting with the conquered people, through a treacherous Executive, Congress found it necessary to enact laws under which the rebel States might be brought loyally back into the Union, and in the meantime be held under strict military rule. These measures held out hopes to the loyal people white and colored, who were at once invited by the Republican party and press of the North and West to organize upon the basis and under the protection of their party, which they did with alacrity. The freedmen were declared citizens of the United States. Their civil rights guaranteed, at least *on paper*; and finally they were armed with the *promise* of the ballot, while many of the most influential rebels were deprived of it. What was the object in all this? Was it for the purpose of putting and securing the rebels in power as insisted upon by Mr. Greeley? It was known then as it is known now that to organize loyal governments in many portions of the South it was necessary to disfranchise a large portion of the white men, who were, as a rule, unfriendly to the national government, and in some of the States perhaps a majority of the whole adult male population. The number deprived of the suffrage by the reconstruction laws were deemed sufficient for its purpose; but through the operation of various causes and influences these laws for the most part have been systematically evaded. Nowhere have they been executed either in letter or in spirit. Any and every attempt on the part of the military commanders to enforce strict military government provoked a universal howl of indignation throughout the South, supported by the whole Democratic, and half the Republican press of the North. Hence the local governments, which had been organized under executive dictation and of the worst material in the South, instead of being displaced and abated as the law directed, were permitted to remain in peace, with inconsiderable exceptions in Texas and Louisiana, and actually to govern or *mis*govern both the people and the military. There have been no governments either able or willing to protect life or property, or capable of inspiring respect for the national authority. Everywhere rebel sentiment has been and is to-day omnipotent from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The Republican party in the South is everywhere on the defensive, and the army is permitted to remain in the country only because its expulsion might provoke the government to increase the force and the rigor of military rule. The result of the elections in Virginia and Tennessee illustrates the little confidence reposed by Republicans in the North or South in the final triumph of their principles in the Southern States. They have, in those two States, felt themselves obliged in deference to the insane clamor of the twaddlers around Gen. Grant, to yield everything which could have saved them from rebel domination now and in the future. Texas and Mississippi will follow. It is too late now to stay the onward march of the amnesty and suffrage movement. It has already overturned the reconstruction measures proposed by Congress and but half carried out in any one of the Districts. The law ought to be repealed at once. It serves but to provoke rebel ire and develop rebel hate, which will satisfy itself after admission into the Union. No possible good can now come of any further pretence of observing the law. It will but serve to mislead and betray the confiding.

If, after emancipating the Negro and holding out to him the hope of citizenship and the suffrage, in fact all the rights civil and political which any citizen can exercise, the government can do nothing better for him now than to remit him back to the protection of his old master as Mr. Greely insists upon,—then it will be the most shameless abandonment of principle and of a confiding and helpless race which the historian will ever be called upon to record; and I predict that it will be found as unprofitable in the end to the Republican party as it will be discreditable to it and to the government. No man need flatter himself that the real motives for the sacrifice are not understood both at home and abroad, and by none better than by the poor Negro. No wonder he is prompt in correcting the mistake which he is said to own he made in voting for the Wells party in Virginia. They discover such mistakes very speedily even there and in Tennessee, but they are much sharper in the Cotton States, where they have had a larger experience. There will be but one party in any of the Southern States after the next general election. If those now preparing for admission into the Union are received by the Republican party on the basis which each and all of them bid fair to present themselves, then it will not be possible to keep South Carolina in Republican harness. The only hope of permanently Republicanizing the South was to make them all Republican while the government had control of them. Even one third of them organized upon a rebel or Democratic basis would have been fatal at any stage of reconstruction. The Delegates from at least fourteen of the former Slave States will go into the Democratic Convention of 1872 a unit—solid as they appeared at Charleston in 1860, and nearly as rebellious.

The people of the North seem to suppose that the Southern States will henceforward remain in the Union, whether the government be administered by Republicans or Democrats. Some few persons in the South believe or affect to believe that the rebel States will remain members of the Union in the event their friends get possession of the government. In the latter event they will not remain, in my opinion, States of the Union a single month after the inauguration of the President of their choice. The announcement of the election of any man who can command the suffrages of the rank and file of the Democratic party, will be the signal for the secession of the Southern States in a body. The Border States will not hang fire as they did in 1860. The only chance to keep them in the Union is to keep the government in the hands of Republicans until some other party shall rise up equally patriotic and true to the Nation as the Republican party has been in the past.

Union.

PERSONAL.

Miss Charlotte Cushman by a cable telegram of Wednesday Sept. 1 is said to be very ill in Edinburgh.

The (Miss.) *Colored Citizen's Monthly* of August 30th says: "Col. R. J. Hinton, one of old John Brown's companions, will propably canvass this State in the interest of the Radical Republicans."

The Liberal Christian says:

"Rev. J. W. Chadwick is preparing, and Wm. V. Spencer will shortly publish, a Memoir of Rev. N. A. Staples, with selections from his sermons."

Milmore of Boston who has acheived a real success with a bust of Wendell Phillips, has one of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, for Amherst College, nearly ready, and is at work on one of Secretary Boutwell and another of Senator Wilson.

Mr. C. Osborne Ward goes to the great Cooperative Congress in Switzerland as a delegate from the cooperative societies of this city. Mr. Ward attended a similar Congress in Germany last year. He is a practical machinist, and has written a good deal on labor reforms.

Choy-Chew, one of the two Chinese merchants who are now making the tour of this country, landed in San Francisco eleven years ago, ignorant of our language. To-day, with a fortune at his back, he is capable of speaking our language in a manner which not the best speakers could excel. He refers his success in acquiring this proficiency chiefly to our public schools.

The lectures on philosophy to be delivered at Harvard college by Mr. Emerson will be twenty in number, and will begin early in May, 1870. It is possible that they may be given in Boston rather than in Cambridge, for the convenience of persons living in the larger city. In consequence of the time required for their preparation, Mr. Emerson will lecture less than usual in the coming season.

The *Springfield Republican* says:

"Mrs. Peirce is making progress with her plan of cooperative housekeeping in Cambridge, though not so fast as she could wish. About thirty persons have subscribed $100 each, and a few others have subscribed the smaller sums required for the laundry alone. It is doubtful if the rest of the money necessary will be subscribed in season to open the establishment before winter. There is some complaint that the men folks are not quick to concur in the project, and, on the other hand, it is said that Mrs. Peirce is attempting too much at once. A similar scheme is on foot in Medford, and reported to be nearer success than the Cambridge plan."

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, for the last eight years Consul at Birmingham, England, has established in that city an agency to facilitate the settlement in the United States of English farmers, mechanics, and laborers of all occupations, and to assist farmers and farmers' sons who desire to try their fortunes here, to purchase lands in good situations and on favorable and honest terms. He also proposes to supply all who desire them, competent and trustworthy English servants, guarantees being given and received, "that confidence may be mutual." Mr. Burritt's friends state that he has given to his agency a mixture of that humanity and good will with which his own life has been so highly favored, and that he will no doubt make his agency of good service to many on both sides of the Atlantic.

Rev. John Weiss says to the young ministers of to-day in his Divinity school address:—Human nature is learning to ask very intelligent and embarrassing questions, while its religious exigencies are the same that they ever were, and have to be harmonized with knowledge. Here you may have been taught to gauge and appreciate past epochs of spiritual developments, and to note their connection with various mental states, and you have indulged religious feelings. But now you are about to discern, by contact with men in vital society, what is essential religion, in order that your service may be timely for this race and country. The past may be the soil that holds your roots, but not a ball and chain around the ankle. If you undertake to drag the dogmatic life of nineteen centuries across the face of the country, your traces will be marked by denudation of the fertility that would prefer your bold husbandry. You go forth to quicken the native germs that lie waiting to succeed the old crops, when decay or the axe shall clear the land. "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle-tree."

The Springfield Republican says:

The Horticultural Hall Lectures in Boston, last winter were considered so successful by the committee which got them up, that they are to be continued another season, beginning about the middle of January next. The committee expect to make their course for 1870 an improvement, in some respects, even upon that of 1869. Philosophy and art, as well as the various aspects of religious thought, will be ably treated, and it is hoped to make the series one of the best ever given in Boston. They will take place on Sunday evenings, instead of in the afternoon; and most of those who spoke last winter are already engaged to appear. Among these are Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cheney, Wendell Phillips, Col. Higginson,

O B. Frothingham, John Weiss, F. E. Abbott, and W. J. Potter. Mr. Harris, editor of the St. Louis "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," John S. Dwight, Robert Collyer, J. P. Lesley, George W. Curtis, Henry Edger, and a learned Jew named Ellinger, are among the new names talked of, but few of these have yet promised to speak. The course will be longer than last winter, probably, and from present indications, will be more popular."

Harper's Weekly says:

A friend who visited the Catskill Mountains a few weeks ago related to us the following characteristic incident, which came under his personal observation: While the stage-coach was slowly wending its way up toward the Mountain House one of the inside passengers—a young man whose general appearance indicated that he *should* have known the usages of good society—lighted a cigar and began to smoke. "You are not going to smoke *here*, with ladies inside?" demanded a gentleman. "Well, yes," responded the youth, languidly, "I generally smoke whenever I get a chance;" and he continued puffing. Presently the gentleman who had spoken called for the driver to stop. "Now, young man," said he, "I'll give you just one minute to get out!" The youthful smoker looked his opponent in the eye, saw he had found his match, and silently got out and climbed to an outside seat. Next morning the gentleman met the young man on the piazza of the hotel, and, after pleasantly saluting him, remarked: "I see from the book that you are from Philadelphia." "Yes, Sir," responded the youth, evidently desirous the interview of the previous evening should not be recalled. "And do you expect to go through New York on your way back?" "Yes, Sir," again was the reply. "Well, young man," continued the gentleman, "from what I have seen of you, I think you will get into trouble in New York, and you may like to call upon me, so I will give you my card;" whereupon he handed him a bit of pasteboard, on which was the name of John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Police!"

John G. Whittier, in a recent letter expressive of his general sympathy with the Woman's Rights Movement, writes:

"I have seen no good reason why mothers, wives and daughters should not have the same rights of person, property and citizenship which fathers, husbands and brothers have. The sacred memory of mother and sister, the wisdom and dignity of women of my own religious connection, who have been accustomed to something like equality in rights, as well as duty, my experience as a co-worshipper with noble and self-sacrificing women, as graceful and helpful in their household duties as they are firm and courageous in their public advocacy of unpopular truths; the steady friendships which have inspired and strengthened me, and the reverence and respect I feel for human nature, irrespective of sex—all these compel me to look with something more than acquiescence upon the efforts you are making. I frankly confess that I am not able to foresee all the consequences of the great social and political change proposed, but of this I am at least sure: it is always safe to do right, and the truest expediency is simple justice. I can understand without sharing the misgivings of those who fear that when the vote drops from woman's hand into the ballot-box, the beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood, go with it. But in this matter it seems to me we can trust nature. Stronger than statutes or conventions, she will be conservative of all that true men love and honor in woman. Here and there may be found an equivocal, unsexed Chevalier Deon, but the eternal order and fitness of things will remain. I have no fear that man will be less manly or woman less womanly when they meet on terms of equality before the law. On the other hand, I do not see that the exercise of the ballot by woman will prove a remedy for all the evils of which she justly complains. It is her right, as truly as mine, and when she asks for it it is something less than manhood to withhold it. But unsupported by a more practical education, higher aims, and a deeper sense of the responsibility of life and duty, it is not likely to prove a blessing in her hands any more than in minors."

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, September 5th, 1869.

OUR city government made the experiment, one evening last week, of giving a free concert in the Coliseum, the latter half of it arranged for dancing. My own confidence in its successful operation was such that I invited a lady to go, but another person dissuaded her, fearing disturbance and tumult. As all the city's previous trials of the effect of providing innocent amusements, gratuitously, for the people at large, have been perfectly justified by the result, I expected this also to be successful, and the event justified my expectations.

On going towards the Coliseum a little after the time appointed for the concert to begin, I found streams of people moving towards the same point from various directions. As I entered the building it seemed full, and three-quarters of it were really so, seats and floor. Arbuckle's fine band were in the middle of the building, with a space kept clear around them; the spacious floor around this inclosure was filled with promenaders, and the seats overlooking this space were crowded with occupants, not only on each side, to the very walls, but through the whole northern half of the building.

After standing on the floor awhile to hear the music, I moved towards the southern end, formerly occupied by the grand chorus of 10,000 and the orchestra of 1,000. Here less than half the seats were occupied, the music being very imperfectly heard at such a distance, and the majority evidently preferring to walk about in the vicinity of the band.

All sorts and classes of people were here represented, and all were quiet and orderly. The Coliseum will hold 35,000, and, though that number was not present at any one time, the reporters computed that from forty to fifty thousand persons visited the building in the course of the evening. There was a constant stream of goers and comers, and their steps, with those of the promenaders constantly circulating on the floor, of course dulled the sound of the music to all except 10,000 or so of those nearest it. In fact the more delicate parts, such as most of the music in the Overture to William Tell, was inaudible to the great majority of those present.

The immense number of promenaders of course limited the amount of dancing; but, all being good-natured and accommodating, a considerable number of waltzes and polkas were accomplished, and the evening's entertainment went off without a single act of disturbance, or untoward occurrence of any kind. I think this fact speaks well for "the common people" of "the Hub," and shows the advantage of larger public attempts to provide innocent recreation for them. If people preserve order and quiet when indiscriminately invited to a free dance, what likelihood is there of noise or tumult in a free Sunday reading-room.

The stir that was made last year in the papers, about a month's closing of the Public Library for the annual examination of books, has borne good fruit, and the examination has been made this year without any discontinuance of the daily delivery. This is as it should be; and we may expect yet more beneficent results from these 140,000 volumes, and 200 of the best periodical publications issued in the world, when their free use is enjoyed seven days in the week as it ought to be.

Speaking of the Boston Public Library reminds me of a remarkable book which has just been presented to it, a work of which probably no other copy exists in the country, and which could hardly be found for sale now even in England. This is the "Freethinking Christians' Magazine," in four volumes, having been published monthly, in London, in 1811, 1813, and 1814.

This work was conducted by a Committee, chosen by a religious Society, founded in London in 1798, who called themselves "The Church of God meeting in the Crescent, Jewin street," or otherwise, "The Society of Freethinking Christians," to distinguish themselves, as they said, "from the *un*thinking Christians of the present day."

The founders of this Society had originally been Baptists. But finding much in the practice of that sect inconsistent with the Scripture rule which it professed to follow, they looked around for a more satisfactory religious connection. They felt that the Hebrew Scriptures were not a proper rule for Christians, and yet they found no real conformity to the precepts of the Christian Scriptures in any body calling itself Christian. Under these circumstances, they resolved to explore for themselves; and decided to spend one year, meeting Sunday mornings and evenings, in a full investigation of the New Testament. At the end of that time they compiled from that book a code of laws by which to be governed, took the names above-mentioned, and continued their Sunday meetings, inviting all to attend and participate in their discussions.

Their investigations led them to the conclusion that Jesus, whom they recognized as the divinely appointed head of the Christian church, never intended to establish any order of clergy, or any of the observances called sacrements. They understood him to prohibit public prayer, and they therefore used neither that nor singing in their religious assemblies. In fact, their exercises consisted only of exhortation and discussion; and they found these so advantageous, both for the manifestation of truth and the exposure of error, that in 1811, as I have said, they sought a larger audience by the publication of the *Free-thinking Christians' Magazine*, with a free invitation to believers and unbelievers of every sort to take part in calm discussion of any topic pertaining to religion.

This invitation was very largely accepted, and the Magazine continued to be published for four years, during which time all varieties of religious belief were discussed there, sometimes by candid, wise and learned persons, and sometimes by writers possessing neither of these qualifications.

Whether this Society still exists in London I know not. If any one can give information of its proceedings beyond 1814, when the Magazine was discontinued, many persons in this age of progress would be interested to receive it. But the *un*thinking Christians still form the majority, here as well as in Old England.

A paragraph in one of our papers says that William and Ellen Craft, with their three children, were to sail from England on the 24th ult., intending to visit this city, where they will be the guests of Mr. Lewis Hayden.

What a change in our affairs since Theodore Parker married William and Ellen Craft, stood by them with counsel and protection as long as these would avail, and then shipped them clandestinely to British soil, because the forces of Church and State, of commerce and of the press, were in league to uphold the infamous fugitive-slave-law! Much iniquity has been overturned and trodded under foot since that time, and yet how very much still remains to be done?

Henry Crabb Robinson speaks of Mr. Craft as the most intelligent looking, negro he ever saw. Their first meeting was at a party at Mrs. Reid's in London, where Lady Byron, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Bayne, Dr. King, Dr. Estlin and twenty or thirty others were assembled, for the purpose of being introduced to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The entry immediately following this in Crabb Robinson's Diary is an interesting one to Americans. It is as follows:

"June 24th, 1853.—An interesting evening at Boott's. The star was Loring, (Hon. Charles G. Loring) the friend formerly of Webster. Loring broke with Webster on account of his conduct respecting slavery. The pro-slavery party flattered him, and made him hope for the Presidentship, on which he had set his heart, and represented that by supporting the compromise he would be as great a benefactor to America as Washington had been, for otherwise the Union would be broken. Ultimately, however, they abandoned him; and it was remorse that killed him."

Fields and Osgood have compressed the three octavo volumes of Robinson's book into two duodecimo volumes, which will greatly enlarge the circulation of this very instructive and entertaining work. NORTH.

FROM VIRGINIA.

EXTRACT OF A VIRGINIA LETTER TO MISS HOLLEY.

August 31st, 1869.

I SUPPOSE you have heard the grateful news that troops have been sent to Northumberland County, Va., and that Miss Putnam has been appointed Postmistress for Lottsburg.

Northumberland County is making strides in the right direction, despite the meanness and the wickedness of the people. There must be suffering on the part of the pioneers, but God's time will come, and the wilderness blossom. I went to see Mr. T—— and had a long and I hope, very profitable talk. He at first was hardly civil and was very much excited; but he calmed down and parted with me very pleasantly indeed, though I said (kindly) very many plain things which he bore wonderfully. He began himself, and I felt it almost a duty to meet his assertions. One of his remarks was that 'No white person had a *right* to teach the blacks,' another, that we are 'incendiaries,' another 'amalgamationists;' to the last I replied that he would please bear with me, if I told him that we saw in the faces of our pupils, *proofs* that a closer intimacy had existed between *them* and the blacks than any we desired. He admitted it, and that 'after all we were in his belief, conscientious and taught these people from a sense of duty,' etc. Oh how I do hope that my land will yet be the asylum of the wronged and a spot sacred to the moral and intellectual elevation of the colored race."

NEW ENGLAND PEACE CONVENTIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard:

A SERIES of meetings of the Universal Peace Union were held in Providence during the 15th and 16th of August; at Mystic, Conn., on the 19th and 20th, the former being in Institute Hall and the latter in the beautiful grove of Silas E. Burrows, Esq., lasting all day; and at Florence, Mass., on Sunday, August 22nd, through three sessions.

At all of these meetings the deepest interest was manifested in the radical peace doctrine, involving, as it does, the removal of the causes and the abolition of the customs of war.

The Grove meeting at Mystic was a perfect ovation. A very large platform had been erected on the bank of the Mystic river and seats arranged among the rocks and trees. Over 500 persons were in attendance, bringing their dinners with them, and the good friends of the vicinity invited all to partake freely.

The young ladies had composed and arranged a number of songs, suitable for the occasion and with their melodean, as an accompaniment to their voices, added very much to the pleasure and enthusiasm of the conventions. The speakers at these various meetings were listened to with unusual interest and drew forth many questions and remarks from the audiences. Among those who took a leading part were Henry C. Wright, Alfred H. Love, Levi K. Joslin, Julia Crouch, B. J. Butts, Harriet N. Greene, Jonathan Whipple, Zera C. Whipple, Seth Hunt and Z. P. White, several of whom offered Resolutions and spoke in their behalf.

At Florence, Mass., the absence of Charles C. Burleigh was deeply regretted especially on account of the sad cause thereof, as his wife was at that time very near her close. A memorial to Congress representing the immense expense of the West Point Military Academy and its effect upon the country, especially in furnishing so many generals, to the rebel army, and asking that its contemplated enlargement shall not be sanctioned, was circulated and very generally signed. The people of Mystic voted on the spot to adjourn for one year, and to meet again in 1870 upon the same spot.

LITERARY.

THE BLACK MAN; OR, HAYTIAN INDEPENDENCE. By Rev. M. B. Bird. 461 pp. New York: Published by the author.

Mr. Bird, the author of this interesting and historically valuable book has been for nearly thirty years a resident missionary in Hayti. He was therefore particularly well qualified by the long period of sympathetic commingling with the people to prepare the work which he has brought out, and which we have no doubt will find a large audience among the colored people and their friends in the United States and in England, as well as in Hayti. An Englishman by birth, and of the Methodist connection, Mr. Bird is widely and favorably known in England, where this volume will also probably be reprinted.

Although the book does not profess to be a full and entire history of Hayti, it begins with the discovery of the Island; gives a sketch of the French Colonial system, shows the difficulties and struggles connected with the establishment of the Independence of the Republic, and continues a line of Haytian history down to the fall of Gen. Geffrard.

The entire history, as it is given, is in the spirit of a friend, and at the same time, with perfect frankness: the details of domestic manners are evidently given in the sense of one greatly attached to the country.

The Republican institutions of Hayti, and their political influence upon the masses, are given as facts, without entering into the supposed motives by which they may have been dictated.

"It is of the highest importance" says the author, "to remember in Haytian history, that although the Haytians fought for the maintenance of their freedom, they did not themselves choose or seek Independence; this was rather forced upon them by circumstances which they never sought, and which were utterly beyond their control. The wish of Hayti, evidently, was to remain faithful to France, but the history of the case will show that this ultimately became impossible; in fact, the case is clear, that Toussaint L'Ouverture would have remained faithful to France, but he was convinced at last that her purpose was to re-enslave his people."

While not a colonizationist, and in favor of having all free to go and come as they may choose, Mr. Bird is a warm advocate of independence for Hayti and for the colored people of Liberia. "Independence," he maintains, "is the true and most effectual means of development for any people, and that it is to be preferred whenever it becomes necessary for any sound and sufficient reason.

"That the United States of America could ever have been what they now are by any other means than that of independence, is certain. Nor need this fact at all lessen the value and importance of sound colonial government as the cradle of independence, as doubtless it was always intended to be.

"That Hayti could never have had the same hopes and prospects as a colony, or the development which she has already realized, cannot be a matter of doubt. Her revolutions have indeed been injurious to her; but however frequent they may have been, they can only be viewed as political diseases, and if despite of them prosperity has been realized, the proof is clear that a fair order of things would have fully demonstrated the advantages and superiority of independence.

"It is to be remembered that the colonial wealth of St. Domingue was foreign, belonging mostly to French citizens, while it was also the product of unfair means; and if it were even proved that the wealth of the colony was greater than that of the free and independent Republic of Hayti, it would still remain a fact that the Haytian Republic of 1868, compared with that of 1804, evidently and undeniably shows an immense stride in general progress. Nor can Hayti be otherwise judged, as to whatever progress she has made, than by comparison with herself, through her different epochs.

"It must, however, be borne in mind, that in addition to the creation of all her own pecuniary resources, and the support of all her institutions, as to financial demands, Hayti for many years has met the enormous annual claims of France for landed property, due the former French colonists, the sum total of which will be when completed, 60,000,000 of francs.

"It is specially worthy of notice, that while every colony still surrounding Hayti is more or less dependent upon its parent Government, their armies, navies, functionaries, and sometimes clergy, being partially sustained from home, and also receiving every help and sympathy in the various public calamities of earthquakes, hurricanes, and fires, Hayti has fully maintained the most perfect independence in all similar cases. Whether, however, on this account or not, no friendly hand has ever, in such calamities, been stretched towards her, this is indeed no honor to the Christianity of her neighbors. But she has always understood her position; nor has she ever needed foreign help or desired it, except by the fair means of commerce.

"It is unquestionably to the honor of Hayti, that in this sense, her independence has ever been complete. Most emphatically is it true, that she owes no man anything, and when her foreign debt to France shall have been effaced, her already sufficient resources will become far more ample than ever."

The book is printed in good clear type, is neatly and substantially bound, and may be obtained of the American News Company, 121 Nassau street.

The Woman's Advocate for September, the third number of the second volume, opens with Part Third of "To Warn, to Comfort, and Command," by Kate A. Hausen. Jane O. DeForest writes "Concerning One Objection' viz: that "woman is too good to vote; altogether too pure and angelic to dabble in the dirty pool of politics." This it is shown is a change of base from the chief objection formerly urged,—that woman was too inferior to use wisely the ballot. The closing paragraph of the article we quote:

"But you say that women don't wish to vote, that they would not if they had the opportunity. We admit that a majority are indifferent about it, although the cause is advancing rapidly. But if there is *one* who wishes suffrage (and there are *thousands* who do), what right have you as fellow mortals and fellow citizens to refuse it. If as 'Objector' says, 'woman occupies the dearest place in the heart of man,' let him show 'his faith by his works.' Again, the comparing of woman to the delicate vine and man to the sturdy oak, may sound very prettily in a sentimental poem, or fancy love story, but in the stern realities of life nothing can be more absurd. Certainly in these times, after the laying low of so many of our 'noble oaks' upon the altar of our country, it would not be very seemly or expedient, for women to undertake to play the role of the vine. We greatly fear that some of them will never have aught to lean upon, save their own exertions. Seeing that so many of us are trying to fight the battle of life bravely and single handed, don't, we beg of you, call us 'vines' any longer. At least may we not be likened to the graceful elm, which bows before the passing storm, but losing none of its strength, is soon as erect and beautiful as before. And as the elm needs and receives the same nourishment from the air and soil, the same sunshine and rain, as does the oak, so woman needs and should receive the same rights and privileges as man, in this great field of life."

"The Deserted," is the title of a short poem, an appeal of a wronged and deserted wife, contributed by David Plumb; "Thrown upon the World" is an interesting anonymous sketch; Col. R. J. Hinton writes vigorously of "The Prevailing fear of Genuine Democracy." We quote:

"From the stand-point from which American Independence was wrought out, the People constitute the State. Of course it cannot be ignored that the term People is a convertible or moveable one, and has a narrow or broader scope attached to it in different ages. But the American idea admits of but one interpretation—that of all who are governed by law participating in the formation thereof. Every evil that has seriously threatened this Nation has grown more or less directly out of attempts to limit the meaning of the term People, just as at the present time the most threatening evil found in American thought and discussion, is the fear which intelligence or culture exhibits at the idea of broadly embracing *all* the People within the Government. Suffrage may not be, in a strict logical sense, such a natural right as is the right to life, air, water, food or motion. But experience proves it beyond doubt to be the necessary shield of those natural rights; the best weapon with which in a Republican community they can be defended, and the surest lever by which individual position can be advanced, and the security of the whole be ensured. The American idea is *inclusion* not *exclusion*. It is a safe rule to work with. If the Dr. Bushnells would only stop opposing the inevitable and turn in and educate and prepare the masses for it, they would really show themselves 'wise in their day and generation.' But there is a radical and irreconcilable difference. They believe only in individual leadership, and fail to see that the truest way to gain that, is to merge one's self in the modern—"the word *en masse*—accept Democracy and use all *their* energies to make the units worthy of that all comprehensive idea."

Mrs. Frances D. Gage contributes a pleasant little story "Filling the Ice House" which is made to serve as an illustration of the difference in the ordinary work of men and women, and of the never ending cares and duties of the housewife. This number also contains a poem, "Broken Hearted," by Helen Rich; a "Letter" from Wendell Phillips, already presented to our readers, several editorial articles, with brief general and literary notes by the editor.

We shall be happy to receive subscriptions for *The Advocate* as hitherto in connection with THE STANDARD, the two for four dollars a year.

The National Temperance Almanac for the year 1870, has recently been published by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, 172 William street.

In addition to the Calendar and Astronomical Calculations, this valuable Temperance document contains a great variety of reliable information—statistics of intemperance, valuable reading matter, anecdotes, stories choice illustrations, etc., together with a full list of National and State societies, and grand bodies, with post office address of their chief officers; a full Directory of all Temperance organizations in New York City and Brooklyn, with nights and places of meeting; all Temperance publications and papers, and a great variety of other interesting matter for every family circle and temperance man, woman, and child in the country.

The information which it furnishes, not only of facts and figures, but of Temperance matter of vital interest to every friend of Temperance, will be of great value for general distribution. No better Temperance tract could be circulated in the community. Temperance organizations and friends of the cause should see to it that every family in their vicinity is supplied with a copy. *The Almanac* contains 72 pages, printed on fine tinted paper, and is beautifully illustrated with choice engravings. Price 10 cents, single copies; $7 per hundred; $60 per thousand.

Merry's Museum for September contains chapter third of Louisa M. Alcott's interesting story "An Old-Fashioned Girl," and several other very entertaining articles for juvenile readers. A pretty little poem we quote:

NESTLINGS.

Through the elm-tree's branches brown
Night's darkest shadows creep;
In the elm-tree's waving crown
Four robbins are asleep,—
Children-robins in the nest,
That have not learned to fly;
Hearing through their quiet rest
The wind's low lullaby.

Mother's breast, so warmly spread,
A rosy counterpane;
Mother's wings protect each head
From damp dew and the rain.
Near at hand the father sits,
Good watch and ward to keep,
Seeing no marauder flits
Where his young birdlings sleep.

Oh, but better far than all,
Above the starlit sky,
He who sees the sparrows fall
Looks down with sleepless eye.
Lord of forest wide and field,
Unless thy care doth keep,
Parent robin cannot shield,
Or little robin sleep. KATHERINE BERTHA.

The publisher of *Merry's Museum*, Horace B. Fuller, offers to send that popular magazine *three months* free to any one who wishes to examine it.

The Children's Friend for September, a well-edited, handsomely illustrated juvenile monthly, is a very interesting number. "Snowdrop" contributes the following:

THE DEAD BABY.

Close the blue eyes that are gazing so coldly,
Put back the ringlets that shadow his brow,
Fold to'er his bosom the pale tiny fingers,
And cover the shoulders, so beautiful, now.

Kiss the soft lips that are silent forever,
Fold up the dress, that was stainless and white,
Draw down the curtains, and close all the windows,
Let not the sun glare so shining and bright.

Clasp in his fingers the pure meadow lilies,
Take off the slippers all trodden and worn.
Hang up the hat with its fluttering ribbons,
Lay down the apron, on thorn-bushes torn.

Baby has gone from the valley so tearful,
Poor little feet! they were weary and sore,
But Now, he has passed o'er the cold, silent river,
And he's resting his feet on the Heavenly Shore.

The Children's Friend, edited by Esther K. Smedley, is published at Westchester, Pa., at $1.50 a year.

The Church Union will be published in future by J. B. Ford & Co., of this city. The former publisher, Rev. Crammond Kennedy, will continue as its editor till the close of the year. Arrangements have been made to retain the cooperation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; and the last number of the *Union* announces that, at the beginning of the new volume, in January next, a prospectus from his own pen will be issued, giving a full exposition of the future plans and purposes of the journal. Mr. Beecher will from that time assume the editorial charge, and his sermons and lecture-room talks will be published in the *Union*.

Alexander Dumas will bring out in November his "Dictionnaire de Cuisine," the most prolific novelist of the age being likewise the best cook of modern times. The author of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" is a master of the art illustrated by Brillat-Savarin, Vatel, Soyer and others.

RECEIVED.

AUNT DINAH'S PLEDGE. By Miss Mary Dwinell Chellis. 318 pp. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House.

THE LITERATURE OF THE AGE OF ELIZABETH. By E. P. Whipple. 364 pp. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

ADAM BEDE. By George Eliot. 315 pp. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY. By Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D. 149 pp. New York: S. R. Wells, Publisher.

THE QUAKER SOLDIERS; A TRUE STORY OF THE WAR FOR OUR UNION. With sketches of, and letters from the Ketchum brothers, to whom the memoir relates, with a funeral discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham. By A. J. H. Duganne. 116 pp. New York: L. L. Doty.

Merry's Museum for September. Boston: H. B. Fuller.

META'S FAITH. 124 pp. New York: Harper & Bros.

MUSICAL.

THE English Opera Season will open this (Saturday) evening, under the most encouraging auspices, at the French Theatre. With Madame Parepa-Rosa as the leading artist of the company, success is assured in advance. It is safe to say of her that no lyric artist in this country has ever won an equally strong hold upon the popular regard. We do not wonder that Bostonians were ecstatic over their musical Festival, in which she played so conspicuous and pleasing a part. In Italian opera, in the Oratorio and other concerts Madame Parepa has achieved wide spread and enduring fame. She has in London heretofore appeared in English opera and with marked success. Her appearance at the present time in English opera in this country is sure to be very warmly greeted by the musical public of this and other cities. It will doubtless do much to permanently establish English opera in favor here. This will in itself be a public benefit. The Richings Company have hitherto made a good beginning. The present company will also include, beside Miss Rose Hersee, (a London favorite, who will appear for the first time here) Mrs. Seguin (Caroline Richings) Miss Stockton, Messrs. Castle and Campbell, Mr. Gustavus Hull, Mr. Edward Seguin, and Mr. Harvard; with Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. Anthony Reiff as conductors.

The company as a whole it will thus be seen is one of the very best which could possibly have been selected. The Repertoire will consist of the works of the best composers of the age: among them "The Puritan's Daughter," by M. W. Balfe, first performance in America, "Oberon," by Carl Maria von Weber, first performance in English in America; "The Black Domino," by Auber; "Sonnambula," by Vincenzo Bellini, for the first appearance of Miss Rose Hersee in her favorite role of Amina; "The Bohemian Girl," by M. W. Balfe, as originally performed by the "Seguin Troupe;" "Maritana," Wallace's universally acknowledged master-piece; "Fra Diavolo," by Auber; "Trovatore," by Verdi, with a great cast, will be performed in Italian; "Satanella," by M. W. Balfe; "Martha," by von Flotow; "Faust," by Charles Gounod; and "Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart; an opera seldom performed; requiring for its production an entire double company. A superior orchestra is promised, and all the appointments of scenery, costume, etc., which have been for several months in preparation, are said to be very complete. The opera chosen for the opening this evening, in which Madame Parepa Rosa will appear, is "The Puritan's Daughter," given for the first time in this country.

DRAMATIC.

ONE of the most popular and justly popular actors of the present period is Mr. Joseph Jefferson. The play in which he has achieved his greatest success is that of "Rip Van Winkle." In the daily drama of real life there are alas! too often the illustrations, of which this drama furnishes another, of the misery which attends intemperance. While clergymen and church-members to so great an extent maintain an unrighteous silence and peace in the presence of drunkenness and the drunkard makers, it is perhaps too much to expect the theater to rise to the level of an absolute and an uncompromising temperance lecture. All temperance people, however, who witness the play of Rip Van Winkle, and enjoy the matchless simplicity and naturalness of Mr. Jefferson's personation cannot fail to be painfully impressed with the radically wrong ending of the drama. The wife "Gretchen" who has suffered so much from the intemperate folly of her husband is, after their auspicious reunion, and he has so many times "sworn off," made again to hand him the cup from which to drink her "health and that of her family," and, while he drinks, the curtain falls.

MRS. MARY F. DAVIS, with a just appreciation of Mr. Jefferson's rare merit as an actor, makes, in the *Banner of Light*, a pertinent and timely comment upon the objectionable feature of the drama, to which we have referred. She writes:

OBJECTIONS TO THE DRAMA OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

This Legendary Drama, which has become so popular under the magic sway of an actor's genius, is nevertheless open, in one direction at least, to serious objection. In Jefferson's acting there is nowhere any failure. From first to last he portrays, with exquisite touches of humor and pathos, a character which is unfortunately too familiar to us in the common walks of life; and succeeds in showing the truly human elements of a tender, loving nature under all the squalor, debasement and wretchedness of a dissipated career. For the actor there can be but feelings of admiration and words of praise. But with the drama we take issue, inasmuch as it subtly confirms the cruel but popular sentiment that a wife should meekly and uncomplainingly submit to all the ghastly ruin wrought by a husband's habitual drunkenness, and thus far it has an immoral tendency.

"Gretchen," the neglected wife, deserted for the whiskey bottle, and the reckless, grasping, unprincipled *habitues* of the grogshop, sees goods, lands, the comforts of home, and the blessings of domestic peace sacrificed for rum; and driven to frenzy, sends her treacherous, aimless, vagabond husband forth into night and oblivion. As a punishment for this act of self-preservation, represented to be shrewish barbarity, she must needs fall into the hands of a savage legal tyrant, and undergo for years such agony of fear and remorse that she was ready, when he who had wrought her woe returned, to crouch like a dog at his feet, and with her own hand offer him the fatal cup, saying, in effect; "Forgive, forgive me! You may get drunk now whenever you want to, my dear."

To the moral sense this *denouement* is most offensive. After sacrificing the comfort and happiness of a household, subjecting wife and daughter to loneliness and misery, and making himself a byword, by his insatiate passion, the least that the restored husband and father could do was to approach penitently those he had caused to suffer, and, "in his right mind," pledge his remaining days to virtue. Should the woman so sinned against fall at his feet and ask forgiveness? Should she humbly place in his complacent hand the tempting cup which had been the cause of all his degradation and her despair?

A writer in the *Radical* calls Gretchen, at this signal moment, the "converted wife." To what was she converted? To her husband's vices. To the debasement of his manhood. To the dimmed eye and idiotic leer, the staggering gait and beastly wallowing of drunkenness. To what was she converted? To suffering's thrall. To the endurance of cold, and hunger, and that greater hunger of the heart which comes with lonely days, and sleepless nights, and the agony of hope deferred. To a consent that her sons and daughters should learn to despise a wretched father, or sink like him into a dishonored grave. Heaven grant that, for the sake of humanity, such "conversions" may be rare among the women of the nineteenth century.

On the whole, what does this scenic representation of the wife's self-reproach and the husband's self-satisfaction signify? Simply, that he should have been indulged in his amiable weaknesses; that she should have meekly consented to his midnight revels, and have patiently submitted to the sacrifice of all that made life worth the living—to the destruction of home, the demoralization of children, the degradation of beastly association, and the sure approach of poverty, wretchedness and despair. Not only so, but she should have loved the debanchee through all, and served him with wifely devotion, though he had dragged her and hers with him to swift destruction. This is but an echo of popular sentiment, and woman's concession to it only tends to foster the demon of alcoholic indulgence within the domestic circle and throughout society. It should be the privilege, fully accorded by public opinion, of every woman who finds her life linked with that of an habitual drunkard and becomes satisfied that there is no hope of his reformation, to free herself and her children from the degrading, demoralizing association.

By no means infrequent is the dreadful experience of that hapless wife and mother who, but the other day, in Chicago, was struck down at her toil by the murderous knife of a husband infuriated by drink, and died in the midst of her weeping, terror-stricken little children. Long had that gentle, refined wife and her tender, hapless children suffered by the frequent savage assaults of the rum-crazed husband and father. Was it *her duty* to submit to this? The public press said: "She would not tell of her husband's misdeeds, but, *like a true wife and woman*, would screen his crimes and endeavor to palliate his faults." The time has come when from the press, the pulpit and the stage should be proclaimed the truth, that it is slavish and ignoble, instead of womanly, to submit to the exactions of sensuality and vice and the inflictions of cruelty; that the *true* wife and mother will assume her God-given right to save her offspring and herself from the evil she cannot cure, and that the social and civil powers should sustain her in this act of justice.

A sickly sentimentality has prevailed on this subject full long. Terrible have been and are the sufferings of good women and true, thrown by relationship into this death-dealing torrent of intemperance; and now, when it threatens anew to lay waste the homes of our fair land, the only excuse for writing a play in which the hero is a sot, would be its illustration of powerful redeeming influences for the wrecked soul and the stricken woman heart that beats beside it. Let the lesson of the drama be, that the drunkard's wife should be clothed upon with moral power no less than moral insight, so that, instead of settling down into the hopeless, helpless victim, she will rise up as his redeeming angel, or, failing that, protect herself and her children, and so far save society from the consequences of his vice.

MARRIED.

LANDER—GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 2d, by the Rev. Beriah Green, Benjamin Lander to Annie E., second daughter of Samuel W. Green, both of Brooklyn.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN PITKIN.

DIED at his residence in East Hartford, Conn., on monday, the 30th ult, EDWIN PITKIN, aged seventy-four years.

The deceased was a veteran soldier in the service of the cause of Temperance, and a long time, earnest friend of the oppressed colored people. Kindly towards all, and ever thoughtful of the happiness and well-being of others, long a resident of the country in which he lived and died, and widely known, he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Still greater will be his loss to his aged and beloved wife, his fondly loved children and grandchildren. One who knew him long, and loved him tenderly, writes thus:

Mr. Pitkin was one of the few, who from early life were led to believe that Intemperance and Slavery were twins of Barbarism. His hatred of these, was intense. And yet his loving, loveable and non-demonstrative nature was always considerate even to those who were the victims and transgressors against the bodies and souls of men. He was a Christian not only in name but in essence—his was a real life. With his warmth and cheerfulness of character, all who came in contact with him, were warmed and cheered. He served as Superintendent in Messrs. Smith, Bourn & Co.'s Saddle manufactory at Hartford Conn., for almost *forty* years. During that long period he had the love and esteem of all who were under and with him. Old and young regarded him with almost filial devotion. They were latterly accustomed to call him "grandpa Pitkin." Many were there his children and grandchildren, in that he educated them to labor and honorable employment. He died literally at his post, for he sickened and was taken to his residence from the workshop only a week previous to his death. In his illness he was attended and comforted by his aged wife, with whom he lived in gentle and constant affection, fifty-five long years, and surrounded by his devoted children and children's children, who are rejoicing in the memory of such a father and grandfather.

S. L.

THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN at 24 Kneeland street, Boston, has now in charge two colored boys, about six years of age,—twins,—both interesting and capable; one remarkably bright and worthy of the best education. They are there waiting to be taken, or adopted by some family. No one who sees them fails to be struck with their noticeable ability. If any reader of this knows of any one wishing to adopt them, please address Mrs. Gwynn, No. 24 Kneeland street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Special Notices.

HOW THE ERIE IS LIT UP.

From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 31.

IT is stated that the whole line of this road is soon to be illuminated at night by the newly-discovered electric light. The plan is more novel than any ever before dreamed of, even by the wildest visionary. From New York City to Buffalo and Dunkirk it is designed to make the line one unbroken line of light, by the application of the electric light to each locomotive, and stationary lights at the ferries, in the Bergen Tunnel, and at all the dangerous curves along the route. The arrangements for manufacturing the electric lamps are already completed by Mr. E. C. Morse, who has the matter in charge. Mr. Morse claims several discoveries and improvements in connection with the electric light, among which may be mentioned a self sustaining battery, a device for making the carbon points used to give the electric point, and an ingenious arrangement by which the electricity to run the lamps will be collected from the friction of the wheels as the train is in motion. Two lamps will be used for lighting Bergen Tunnel with one in the middle, as the tunnel is not straight, but curves. Other lamps will then be stationed at each end of the Pavonia Ferry, which will throw a broad belt of light across the North River every night to guide the traveler safe to his home in the metropolis. These lights will, it is said, be so intense that on the darkest foggy night there will be no danger of collision on the water any more than in the daytime.

PREMIUMS.

WE will send post-paid, to any one renewing a subscription for THE STANDARD and sending one new subscriber ($6); or remitting for two new subscribers ($6), a copy of ANNA E. DICKINSON'S new book, 301 pages, just issued by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, entitled "WHAT ANSWER?" As with her voice, so with her pen, Miss Dickinson pleads eloquently the cause of the still oppressed colored people. The story is one of thrilling interest, characterized by a noble purpose and high moral tone. It deserves, and will doubtless achieve, a wide circulation. Our premium offer puts it within easy each of thousands.

WE continue to offer to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6); either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's Romance of the Republic, 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court, 498 pages—price $2.50.

CLUB RATES.

We will hereafter send *The Radical* ($4.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, each one year to old, or new subscribers, the two for $5.50;—

The Woman's Advocate ($2.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $4.00;—

The Herald of Health ($2.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $3.50;—

Merry's Museum ($1.50 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $3.50.

Advertisements.

PAREPA-ROSA. ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.
Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIRO, Business Manager.

Commencing SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, September 11th, AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, ON FOURTEENTH STREET, when will be presented, for the first time in America, Balfe's charming Romantic Opera.

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

SEATS may now be secured at SCHIRMER'S Music Store, 701 Broadway.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Private boxes, $10 and $8; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1.50; admission, $1.00; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50 cents.

The PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, as well as all other operas given by the Parepa-Rosa Company, will be presented with the most careful regard to the most elegant appointments.

WATERS'
NEW SCALE PIANOS,
With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.
The best Manufactured. Warranted for six years.

Pianos,

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PATH THROUGH THE CORN.

BY MISS MULOCH.

Wavy and bright in the summer air,
Like a pleasant sea when the wind blows fair,
And its roughest breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to a distant world,
Soft whispers passing from shore to shore,
As from hearts resigned, yet desiring more—
Who feels forlorn,
Wandering thus down the path through the corn?

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Mouldering under the hedgewood gray,
Nor hum of insect, nor voice of bird,
O'er the desolate field was ever heard;
Only at eve the pallid snow
Blushed rose red in the red sun glow;
Till, one bleak morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent its head to the winter gale,
Hearkened the wren's soft note of cheer,
Hardly believing spring was near;
Saw chestnuts bud out and campions blow,
And daisies mimic the vanished snow
Where it was born,
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn, the corn, the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful morn by morn;
First scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then just in reach of a child's wee hand;
Then growing, growing, tall, brave and strong;
With the voice of new harvest in its song;
While in fond scorn
The birds out-carol the whispering corn.

A strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
How, when, and wherefore, we cannot say,
No more than on our life's path we know,
Whither they lead us, or why we go;
Or whether our eyes shall ever see
The wheat in the ear or the fruit on the tree;
Yet, who's forlorn?
He who watered the furrows can ripen the corn.

CLUB SOBRIETY, EDUCATION.

I TOTALLY deny that the members of clubs are one whit more sober than the working classes. There is quite as much intemperance in the upper ranks of society, male and female, as in the lower, taking the gross numbers of each class into account. When it was asked "Why was it that there was no intemperance now in clubs?" the House of Commons roared in laughter, and well they might. I spent thirteen years as a reporter on daily journals, and the greatest and worst intemperance I ever saw was amongst the upper classes. I saw the magistrate stupidly drunk at two o'clock in the morning, and I saw him on the bench at twelve o'clock at noon lecturing poor fellows who had not been half as drunk as himself, although they got arrested for it. I have seen the best (?) ladies in the land drunk at balls, and the most flagrant and open cases of immorality have been the result. I have seen a fair proportion of the House of Commons drunk, and some of the most disorderly opponents I ever heard disturb an assembly in their intemperance have been the members I have seen drunk in that House of Commons. The "sobriety of club" indeed! Why, the thing is a myth. The drunkenness of clubs would be nearer the mark. Better ask the waiters at the clubs first before talking this nonsense about "sobriety." Why not honestly admit that there is scarcely a home amongst the upper classes where intemperance is not the "skeleton in the cupboard?" Education, indeed, a cure for intemperance! And this bosh is talked in Parliament and written in newspapers by men who know well that their best educated acquaintances are the most drunken. Is it not the curse of even every newspaper office? From the compositors up, is it not the one evil an editor, or sub-editor, has to dread, as likely to upset his best arrangements? Every man of any experience on the press knows this. Who are the most intemperate press men? The best educated and the greatest geniuses; the men with the greatest ability and most taste. A newspaper is the very last place where this nonsense should appear that education will cure drunkenness. The experience of every newspaper office, internally, contradicts all this. The most versatile writers are the most ruined by intemperance. How can men deceive themselves and attempt to deceive the public by this statement of education curing drunkenness? The men who talk it and write it know it is not the case. The only education that will cure drunkenness is the teaching that alcoholic drink is bad, and that to avoid its evils you should not drink it. Impart this "education" well, and the man instructed in it need not know a letter in the alphabet, and he will remain sober. But give a man all the book learning of the world, and let him be taught that alcoholic drink is good and beneficial, and to be daily used, and he will become intemperate. No amount of Greek, Latin, and mathematics will counteract the influence of alcohol. And no depth of ignorance will make drunk on cold water or buttermilk. We prove these things daily in Ireland.

J. S. MOWATT.

THE TRUE IN ART.

MR. POWERS said:—"When I was just beginning my profession, I undertook to mould the bust of Gen. Jackson. After I had finished it, Mr. Edward Everett brought Baron Krudener, minister from Prussia, to see it. The baron had a great reputation as a critic of art. He looked at the bust, deliberately, and said: 'You have got the General completely: his head, his face, his courage, his firmness, his identical self; and yet it will not do! You have also got all his wrinkles, all his age and decay. You forget that he is President of the United States, and the idol of the people. You should have given him a dignity and elegance he does not possess. You should have employed your *art*, sir, and not merely your *nature*.' I did not dare, in my humility and reverence for these two great men, to say what I wanted to in reply; to tell the baron (for Mr. Everett was silent) that my 'art' consisted in concealing art, and that my 'nature' was the highest art I knew or could conceive of. I was content that the 'truth' of my work had been so fully acknowledged, and the baron only confirmed my resolution to make truth my model and guide in all my future undertakings. I wrote to Mr. Everett, many years after, reminding him of this interview, and also remarking on his silence at the time. He wrote me frankly that his silence was caused by his consciousness of a very poor right to speak on such a subject, but that he had often pondered it since, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that the baron was wrong in his criticism and counsel. If I have since done anything in my art (said Powers), it is due to my steady resistance to all attempts to drive me from my love and pursuit of the truth.

"John Quincy Adams sat to me about the same time, and, feeling the vastness of his learning, I avoided talking to him about matters where I feared to betray my own ignorance; but I thought I might venture to tell him an anecdote about one of the great painters, which I flatered myself he had not heard. He listened very patiently, and with courteous interest, to my story, and then said: 'Yes, it's a capital story, but allow me to correct a few errors of memory in your way of telling it,' and then went on to give it with the most surprising fullness and accuracy, as if he had been reading it only that very morning. I never again presumed upon Mr. Adams's ignorance of anything."—*Sittings with Powers, the Sculptor, by Dr. Bellows, in Appleton's Journal.*

VISIT OF "FRIENDS" TO PALESTINE.

EARLY last spring the well-known Orthodox Friends, Eli and Sybil Jones, with a few others, reached Palestine on a tour of missionary observation. Their letters, published on their return to England, reported that they met with nothing but welcome, even in Moslem villages. They presented a broad Gospel to their hearers, referring, of course, to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, but making prayer in the name of Jesus. Sometimes their gatherings contain Jew, Christian, Mussulman, and Samaritan, all peaceful together. The quiet Quaker manner has a charm for them all. At or near Nablous, where the Moslem feeling is considered strong, they were listened to with respectful attention, "no attempt being made violently to combat their errors, but rather faithfully and in love to show them the more excellent way." Sybil Jones appealed to the men to put woman in her proper place. What most impressed the minds of the people was, that the Friends had come so far for no other purpose than to do them good; "no one had ever done so before, no one had ever spoken such words." The party moved from place to place, pitching and striking their tents, and accompanied by an interpreter and a set of muleteers, all heartily helping them. The women gladly received needles and thread; but, when spoken to about their souls, said in a melancholy way that they had none, or no time to think of them. Endor, one of the many historic places they visited, is "the most witch-like place that can well be imagined," and the town "frightfully dirty." At Nazareth they found a girls' boarding-school kept by two young ladies from England, with twelve boarders and about thirty day scholars, all nice children. Sybil Jones addressed them all, and gave them a treat in the tents, themselves before the baggage had come up having lodged the first night in the Latin Convent, and "very comfortably." At Beyrout the Joneses addressed eight hundred children belonging to Miss E. M. Thompson's schools. They then took ship for Athens, found that many of the Cretan children had returned home benefited by what they had learned in the schools at Athens, and leaving about three hundred still in main Greece. They reached London July 10, and subsequently sailed for this country.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

DAME DIMPLE.

LITTLE Dame Dimple, so merry and wise,
Shaking your tangled locks over your eyes;
What are you plotting this sunshiny day,
Under the apple trees over the way?

All the birds know you, you queer little elf,
Sometimes I think you're a birdie yourself;
Chasing the honey-bees home as they pass,
Watching the crickets that chirp in the grass.

Where is your sun-bonnet, dainty and neat?
Where are the shoes for your bare little feet?
Little brown fingers that hide them so well,
What will you do if your secret I tell?

One chubby hand holds the frock at your knee,
Filled full of treasures most wondrous to see;
Beetles that crawled in the dust at your feet,
Grasshoppers, pebbles, and clover-heads sweet.

See; there's a butterfly gleaming like gold,
Down goes the frock with its riches untold,
Dear little Dimple, we elder folks, too,
Drop our old treasures to reach for the new.

—*Prudy.*

J. STUART MILL'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

S. S. COX, who is now traveling in Europe, recently visited John Stuart Mill at Avignon, and in one of his letters to the New York *World* thus describes the tomb which Mr. Mill has had erected over the remains of his wife:—

"Through avenues of pine trees, hedged paths of arbor vitæ and roses, we walk toward the grave. Over it is a white marble sarcophagus, so pure it was of itself an emblem. There is perfect seclusion here. The tomb is hid in a covert of red and white English roses and honeysuckle, creeping over the pine trees, whose shade is dense. Some cypresses stand sentinels outside, in a loftier hedge of solemn green, and protect the tender flowering plants from the harsh winds. An orange tree and a palmier are on either side of the tomb; and on the right, under the umbrage of roses, is a rustic seat. Two graveled paths, which lead to and from the tomb, and whose margins are enameled with flowers, are never disturbed save by the quiet walk of the philosopher and his step-daughter, or that of the pilgrim who makes it a shrine of kindred worship. The box and myrtle grow along these paths, and the pines and cypresses shield them, while the willow droops gracefully like a veil over the tomb. Fragrant with magnolia, eglantine, and honeysuckle; full of sweet music from many birds in the groves; solemnized by the many inscriptions denoting our mortality, and the love which survives it; and with a voice speaking of the 'resurrection and the life' in the hush of the holiest repose of the awed heart; this beautiful home of the wife of Stuart Mill is full of all that could reconcile life with death, and lift the soul above the sacrifices of time into the clear white light of eternity."

The tomb bears the following inscription:

To the Beloved Memory
of
HARRIET MILL,
the dearly loved and deeply regretted
wife of John Stuart Mill;
her great and loving heart
her noble soul,
her clear, powerful, original, and
comprehensive intellect
made her the guide and support,
the instructor in wisdom,
and the example in goodness,
as she was the sole earthly delight
of those who had the happiness to belong to her;
as earnest for all public good
as she was generous and devoted
to all who surrounded her.
Her influence has been felt
in many of the greatest
improvements of the age,
and will be in those still to come.
Were there even a few hearts and intellects
like hers,
this earth would already become
the hoped-for heaven.
She died,
to the irreparable loss of those who survive her,
at Avignon, November, 3d, 1858.

GREGORIO ALLEGRI.—This composer was born at Rome, in 1590, and died there in 1663. He was a singer in the papal chapel, and is considered even still, in Italy, one of the most excellent composers of his age. He was a scholar of Nanini. His *Miserere*, one of the most sublime and delightful works of human art, has particularly distinguished him. It is even now sung yearly, during Passion week, in the Sistine chapel, at Rome. This composition was at one time esteemed so holy, that whoever ventured to transcribe it was liable to excommunication. Mozart disregarded this prohibition, and, after two hearings, made a correct copy of the original. It was engraved and published in London in 1771, and it appeared in 1810 at Paris, in the *Collection des Classiques*. In 1773 the king of England obtained a copy, as a present from the Pope himself. According to the opinion of Baini, now, or lately the leader of the choir, *maestro della capella* in the Pope's chapel, the *Miserere* of Allegri was not composed for all the voices, but only the bass of the eighteenth or twenty-first parts; all the rest is the addition of successful singers. But in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the existing manner of singing it was established as a standard at Rome by the orders of the then reigning Pope. A full score of it has never existed.—*Biographie Universelle.*

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

AMONG the astounding discoveries of modern science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped upon each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's works on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud, or sand, or soil of whatever kind, on which they lived, has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configurations of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above—or the slow growth of the coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean architects, whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast, consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to fill the storehouses of coal that feed the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception, as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.—*Agassiz.*

WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF YOUR CELLAR?—Is it damp, close, filled with disagreeable odors, proceeding from germinating or decaying vegetables? If so, it is high time you gave the matter your earnest attention; for you have in that locality the germs of disease, and yourself and family are liable to be prostrated at any moment. You think your cellar or basement is in good sanitary condition; do you *know* that it is? Have you fairly and carefully examined the premises? Have you looked over the potatoes, turnips, squashes, and other vegetables, to ascertain their condition? We know that diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses have their origin in cellars both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that, at all times, they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families living in the country, away from the pestilential vapors of cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases?

There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules, and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health, and is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illnesses than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp, disease, ought to be kept at bay; and he would be if a better observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad-conditioned cellars, small, close, sleeping rooms, stoves—these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration?—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

MY LIFE.

BY H. D. THOREAU.

My life is like a stroll upon the beach,
As near the ocean's edge as I can go;
My tardy steps its waves sometimes o'erreach,
Sometimes I stay to let them overflow.

My sole employment 'tis, and scrupulous care
To set my gains beyond the reach of tides,
Each smoother pebble and each shell more rare,
Which ocean kindly to my hand confides.

I have but few companions on the shore,
They scorn the strand who sail upon the sea;
Yet oft I think the ocean they've sailed o'er,
Is deeper known upon the strand to me.

The middle sea contains no crimson dulse,
Its deeper waves cast up no pearls to view,
Along the shore my hand is on its pulse,
And I converse with many a shipwrecked crew.

WOMEN IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

THREE months ago, we noticed the facts that Miss Garret (who had in vain sought medical education in Edinburgh in 1862) was passing brilliant examinations for the degree of M. D. in the University of Paris, and that at the same moment another lady had come to request from our University the opportunity of fitting herself for the medical profession. We anticipated that liberal feeling in this matter had so far advanced, that what was refused in 1862 might be granted in 1869, and so the event proved: large majorities both in the Medical Faculty and Senatus voted that Miss Jex. Blake should be admitted to the summer classes at least as a tentative measure. But the outcry was revived against the impropriety of "mixed classes," and it was ostensibly on this ground alone that the Edinburgh University Court, "considering the difficulties at present standing in the way," refused its sanction to the proposed measure. In the meantime other ladies, hearing that there was a chance that they might at last be able to obtain at Edinburgh the education they had vainly sought elsewhere, have come forward; and last Friday a second petition was presented to the Senatus Academicus, praying that its members would recommend the University Court to sanction the matriculation of women as medical students and their admission to the usual examination, on the understanding that separate classes should be formed for their instruction. This narrows the whole question to a single issue. The propriety of joint medical study by men and women, and the difficulties that might or might not attend it, are not now elements in the case. The ladies accept the fiat of exclusion from the public classes, but they think that the very fact of that exclusion gives them a right to ask that other arrangements shall be made on their behalf, that the sanction of the University shall not be refused if, by arrangement with the medical professors, they are able to secure opportunities of adequate instruction. And when we learn that three ladies are now studying in the Medical School of Paris, two at Vienna, and eight at Zurich, while one woman has recently taken the degree of M. D. even at St. Petersburg, it does not seem that English and Scotch women are very unreasonable in urging their present modest request. Will it be for the credit of this country if, after repeated applications at one place of education after another, our countrywomen are driven abroad to seek the instruction which they are bent on acquiring, but which is churlishly denied to them in their own land?—*Scotsman.*

INFLUENCE.

BY G. W. BUNGAY.

DROP follows drop, and swells
With rain the sweeping river;
Word follows word, and tells
A truth that lives forever.

Flake follows flake, like sprites
Whose wings the winds dissever;
Thought follows thought, and lights
The realms of mind forever.

Beam follows beam to cheer
The cloud a bolt would shiver;
Throb follows throb, and fear
Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam,
Teach us a lesson ever;
The word, the thought, the dream,
Impress the soul forever.

WASTED TIME.—Few things in the lives of distinguished men are so impressive or so full of valuable suggestions, as their frequent lament over lost opportunities for mental and moral culture. In his autobiography, Sir Walter Scott says: "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a youth remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood, the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth, that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance, and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire if, by doing so, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science." Edmund Burke grew wise in this respect while it was not too late to retrieve the most of his errors and losses; for, before his youth was entirely past, he wrote to a friend: "What would I not give to have my spirits a little more stirred! I am too giddy; this is the bane of my life; it hurries me from my studies to trifles, and I am afraid it will hinder me from knowing anything thoroughly. I have a superficial knowledge of many things, but scarcely the bottom of any." Washington Irving, when giving counsel to young friends, exclaimed in the bitterness of his heart: "How many an hour of hard labor and hard study have I had to subject myself to atone, in a slight degree, for the hours which I suffered society to cheat me out of!" And Josiah Quincy, in his diary, laments more than once his "neglect of that mental and moral cultivation" which he regards as "the noblest of human pursuits." On one occasion he says: "I resolve, therefore, in future to be more circumspect—to hoard my moments with a more thrifty spirit—to listen less to the suggestions of indolence, and to quicken that spirit of intellectual improvement to which I devote my life." It will do no young man the least harm to ponder well the lessons of these eloquent confessions.

PUNS.—I have mentioned puns. They are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words that wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfection in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings; the one, common and obvious; the other, more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on Education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful, that he never could be brought to read the word *patriarchs;* but whenever he met with it, he pronounced it *partridges.* A friend of the writer observed to her that it could hardly be considered a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges, was *making game* of the patriarchs. Now, here are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase: for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them, is, by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection, and calls game; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance, which seems, for a moment, to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution it has been at last got under, and driven into cloisters—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world. — *Sydney Smith.*

WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.—Cotopaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1744 the blazing mass struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys of a thousand feet wide made deposits of six hundred feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and in 1794, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1679, Etna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-four square miles of surface, and measured 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the scoriæ formed the Monte Rossi, near Nicolosi, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard per day for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoriæ and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1660 Etna disgarged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it hurled stones, eight pounds in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of 109 cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles, and Sambawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles surface, and out of a population of 12,000 souls, only twenty escaped.—*Recreative Science.*

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